EVENING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

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Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,710 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

DIFFICULTIES FACING N. AFRICAN INVADERS STRANDED IN DESERT

Enemy in Serious Plight Due To Continued Axis Bombings Of Supply Routes

BRITISH FORCES STALLED

Air and Shipping Tolls of Foe Increasing — Italians Raid Syria

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, December 22.—The British-American forces in the entire North African front are now in a serious difficulty as their supply routes have been constantly bombed by the Axis forces that control the air, and the sinking by Axis submarines of transports bringing various supplies, according to information given out by the German High Command.

The British 8th Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery had recklessly advanced to new positions and this greatly extended the distance of their supply lines, making it impossible for the forces to be sufficiently supplied with munitions and provisions. Even mechanized units are stranded in the deserts as their supply of water and other necessities had become depleted.

In this region, the British forces consist of the 7th Tank Division, 50th Mechanized Division, 51st Infantry Division, 44th New Zealand Division, and the 4th Indian Division. However, they are now unable either to advance or retreat as in front of them lie fields laid with mines and behind them are waterless deserts.

In the meanwhile, the Axis forces are enlarging their activity in the Tunisian and Cyrenaican fronts, while smashing the enemy supply routes.

With the improvement of the weather, the Axis air forces shot down seven British and American planes in the Tunisian front on December 20, and also set many enemy barracks on fire.

In the Cyrenaican front, a 4,000-ton British transport that had just reached the port of Benghazi was sunk.

In a period from December 13 to 19, in the Cyrenaican front, the Axis air forces shot down 30 enemy planes, and in the Tunisian and Algerian fronts also the Axis downed 44 planes, making a total of 74 planes.

Italians Raid Syria

Domei

ROME, December 22.—An Italian long-distance bomber unit yesterday raided Tripoli and Beirut in Syria and inflicted serious damages on an oil refinery, warehouses and other equipment, the Italian High Command announced today.

Big Transport Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, December 22.—Off the port of Oran, German submarines sank one 12,000-ton class enemy transport belonging to a convoy, and also discharged three torpedoes against another ship, Sunday, the German High Command announced today.

FOES' SHIPPING LOSSES BIG

7,150,000 Tons Sunk in Atlantic During 11 Months, Says Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, December 22.—A total of 7,150,000 tons of enemy shipping was sunk in the Atlantic within the past 11 months, it was revealed by the German High Command today.

In the same period, last year, enemy ships destroyed reached 3,150,000 tons, showing that the figure for the recent 11 months is more than double the previous record.

BOLIVIA STRIKES GET WORSE

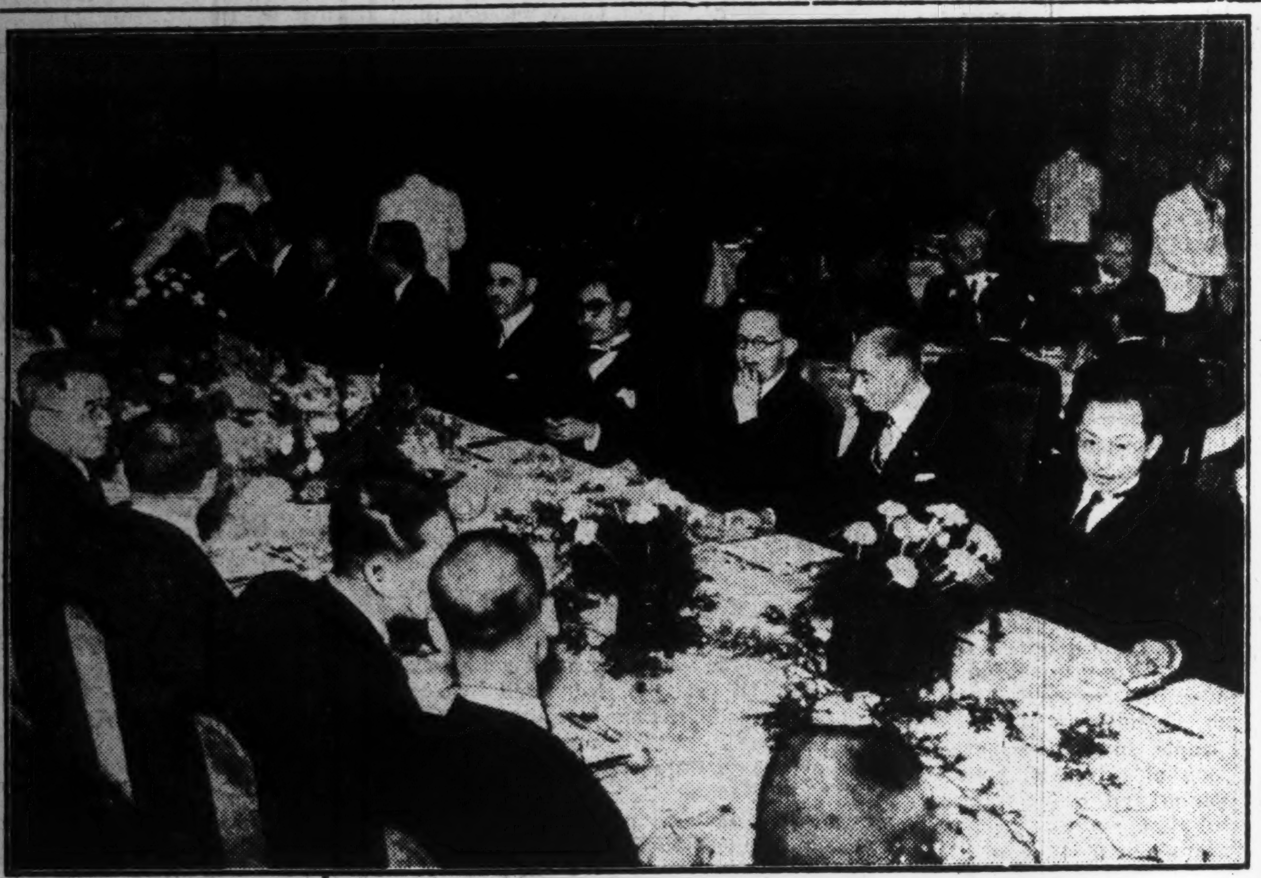
Tin Mine Friction Continues Despite Martial Law Enforcement

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Strikes, started in various tin mines in Bolivia, are steadily becoming aggravated despite enforcement of martial law by the Government.

According to information from La Paz, Bolivian police today arrested three Communists held responsible for the instigation of the strike. Permission was also requested of the Government to arrest another radical Communist.

Nippon-Thailand Alliance Observed



The above photo shows the reception given yesterday by the Nippor-Thai Association at the Dai Toa Hall in commemoration of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Nippon-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

Nippon-Thai Association Fetes Alliance; Prominent Leaders Attend Gala Reception

A reception in commemoration of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Nippon-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance was held at 6 p.m. yesterday at the Dai-Toa Hall at Marunouchi under the sponsorship of the Nippon-Thai Association.

Attending the banquet were some 100 dignitaries of Thailand and other Allies of the Axis, including Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama and other members of the Thai Embassy, Rumanian Minister General Georges Bagulesco, Hungarian Minister Nicholas de Vegh, Dr. E. Kordt, councilor of the German Embassy, Count Pio Macchi, secretary of the Italian Embassy, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, General Baron Sadao Araki, Count Yoshinori Futara and Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, Vice-President of the Nippon-Thai Association.

In the course of the party, Ambassador Jaiyanama proposed a toast for His Majesty the Emperor of Nippon and then Minister Aoki gave a toast to the health and happiness of His Majesty the King of Thailand.

The Thai Ambassador then gave the toast for His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu who is a patron of the Nippon-Thai Association. In response, Marquis Tokugawa proposed the toast for the health and happiness of Prince Aditya, patron of the Nippon-Thai Association in Bangkok.

Subsequently, congratulatory messages were delivered by Marquis Tokugawa, Minister Aoki and Ambassador Jaiyanama. The party closed at 9 p.m.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL STRENGTHEN AMITY

Lisbon Makes Announcement On Eve of Departure of Spanish Foreign Chief

Domei

LISBON, December 21.—Spain and Portugal have reached a perfect understanding in their previously published intentions to have an unbreakable friendship between them, the Portuguese Government announced today in connection with its revelation of the imminent departure for home of General Francisco G. Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, now on a visit to Lisbon.

The announcement said. "Spanish Foreign Minister Jordana, who has been exchanging views with the Portuguese Government on a non-aggressive agreement between Spain and Portugal on a friendly basis, will leave for home on Tuesday, December 22. A perfect understanding has been reached between the two parties on the questions, the nature of which have already been published on many previous occasions."

The Spanish Foreign Minister visited the Portuguese President, Marshal Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona this afternoon to express his parting words.

Foreign Minister Jordana was the guest of honor at the dinner given tonight at the Spanish Embassy, where Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, Portuguese Premier, and other leading members of the Government were present.

Dooman Gets Moscow Post

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—E. H. Dooman, former Councillor of the United States Embassy at Tokyo, was appointed the Councillor of the American Embassy at Moscow, it was announced by the State Department yesterday, according to a Washington report. It is also reported that he had already reached Moscow.

INDO-CHINA IS READY FOR CULTURAL PACT

Hanoi Government Officials State Country Ready for Agreement With Nippon

Domei

HANOI, December 22.—The Government of French Indo-China is ready to conclude a cultural agreement with the Government of Nippon, declared official quarters here yesterday, the day on which the Nippon Thailand Cultural Agreement was ratified.

It is indeed a matter for congratulation," stated French Indo-Chinese Government quarters, "that as seen in the conclusion of the Nippon-Thailand Cultural Agreement, the nations of Greater East Asia are rendering closer their cultural relations and are making efforts to enhance the intellect of their people.

"Through the exchange of professors, literature and other cultural activities, Nippon and French Indo China are maintaining relations similar to those between nations which have concluded a cultural agreement.

"The realization of an agreement of this kind should be left to the judgment of Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, who is now traveling.

"However, in view of the cultural relations existing between Nippon and French Indo-China, it is clear that French Indo-China is ready for the conclusion of a cultural agreement with Nippon."

CABINET APPROVES 36 BILLS

Remainder Expected to Be Passed At Tomorrow's Meeting

The Government at its Cabinet meeting yesterday approved 36 out of the 56 bills to be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet, it was learned by Domei.

The remainder of the bills are expected to be passed by the Cabinet at its meeting tomorrow.

BIG SOVIET ATTACK STARTS IN DON AREA

German Forces Well Prepared To Meet Offensive; Russians Lose Many Tanks

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, December 22.—Fierce fighting is still raging in the Eastern Front, and the most notable encounter at present is the large-scale offensive taken by the Soviet forces in the area of the mid-stream of the Don River, south of Voronezh, according to information reaching here.

This Soviet offensive is said to be the fourth large-scale attack made by the Soviet army this winter, following the operations in the Stalingrad, Don and Volga River regions, Kalinin and Tropetz areas.

The Axis side reports that Premier Josef Stalin and Marshal Klimenti Voroshilov, Commander of the North Red Army, are directly commanding the present operation in the Don mid-stream region.

It was since December 12 that the Soviet forces commenced a local attack by concentrating strong units including tank corps, and on December 16 started the large-scale offensive.

The German army, however, was aware of the concentration of the enemy forces beforehand and expecting the coming Soviet strategy, constructed strong defense lines on the hills west of the Don River. They met the Soviet advance with heavy artillery, tank guns and machine-guns, and inflicted severe damages on the enemy. Despite this barrage, the Soviet forces are still making desperate offensive operations.

In view of this situation, the German headquarters withdrew strategically a certain number of troop to a previously prepared line and are checking the advance of the enemy by sending reserve units to the firing line. Fierce fighting is still going on there.

Another report says that in 20 days from December 1 to 20, the Soviet forces lost 1,518 tanks.

Tank Losses High

Domei

BERLIN, December 22.—In one month from October 20 to December 20, the Soviet forces lost on the Eastern Front 3,952 tanks, it was announced by the German High Command today.

YOSHIZAWA TO SEE DECOUX

Domei

SAIGON, December 22.—The second formal conference on economic agreement between Nippon and French Indo-China for next year will be held on December 24 between Nippon Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa and Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, it was revealed today.

As complete understanding is expected to be reached between Ambassador Yoshizawa and Governor-General Decoux at Thursday's meeting, Ambassador Yoshizawa will leave for home by plane on December 26, leaving the details of the negotiations to other officials, it is understood.

FRANCO-AXIS EFFORT DECIDED AT MEETING, SAYS VICHY PREMIER

Conference With Hitler at Berlin Declared Step Toward Closer Cooperation

TO BE COMMENCED SOON

War Against Bolshevism to Be Made Main Platform of Future French Policy

Domei

VICHY, December 22.—The recent conference held by Chancellor Adolf Hitler with French Premier Pierre Laval and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano at the German Headquarters is only a step toward closer German-French cooperation, declared Premier Laval in his statement issued today.

"The conference which Chancellor Hitler conducted at the German Headquarters with Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano and myself is a preliminary for joint German French operations that are soon to be commenced," Premier Laval declared.

"The moral deterioration of France had reached the extreme point with the betrayal of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, and as the result, the people of France have come to suffer serious difficulty. The French people must improve German-French relations. The war against Bolshevism will be the guiding spirit of the future policy of the French Government," he added.

"With the recent conference with Chancellor Hitler, the sincere and close cooperation among Germany, France and Italy has become very hopeful."

BRITISH-U.S. AUTHORITIES EXECUTE 6 MOHAMMEDANS

Claim They Revealed Military Secrets in Africa—Hatred For Jews Mounting

Domei

ROME, December 22.—Mohammedans in the North Africa French territory are in unrest since the invasion of the British-American forces, and it is reported from Algiers today that six Mohammedans were shot to death by the American-British military authorities on the ground of revealing military secrets.

Several Mohammedans were already shot to death under the same pretext on December 14.

It is reported that these Mohammedans were punished because of the secret information given by the Jews to the military authorities.

Consequently, the antipathy between the Jews and the Mohammedans is rising, while the anger of the Mohammedans against the British and American forces is aggravating daily.

HOSPITALS TO BE BUILT

General Clinics to Be Opened in Peking With Nippon Capital

Domei

PEKING, December 22.—In order to promote the welfare of the people of North China, plans to establish with Nipponese capital a tuberculosis hospital at the cost of ¥3,000,000 and a general hospital at the cost of ¥7,500,000, were decided upon recently at a general meeting of the North China Social Service Commission, headed by Dr. Sen Nagai, honorary professor of the Peking Medical University. The commission is a state organization here composed of approximately 30 Nipponese medical experts.

The proposed tuberculosis hospital will have 160 beds, while the general hospital will have 200 beds. Both hospitals will be situated in the outskirts of the city.

Turkey Hit by Earthquake

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 22.—A severe earthquake took place in a portion of Anatolia, Turkey, and the city of El Toba was completely destroyed, the dead reaching more than 1,000. As telephone and telegraphic services are entirely disrupted in the district, no details of the disaster are yet known, it is reported from Ankara.

Chiang's Air Force Being Dealt Severe Blows by Nippon Action

With Destruction of Chungking's Planes and Airfields, And Inability of U.S. to Supply Promised Aid, Plan to Raid Mainland Goes Up in Smoke

Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, December 22.—Despite America's promises and gestures to boost Chungking's air force, what is now possessed by the tottering Chiang regime in the line of air arms inclusive of air bases, are fast being demolished by the brilliant operations of the Imperial Eagles. However, it is to be noted that the United States, despite its successive war reverses, is determined to make China its first front against Nippon.

Both America and Chungking, it is recalled had been planning to air raid the occupied territory in China and the Nippon mainland on December 8, this year, as in an attempt to recover face on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In this connection the American air force in China boasted that it would blast Shanghai with one blow.

Enemy Plan Forestalled

All these boasts and gestures have been proved vain. Since the fierce bombing of Kweilin and other American-controlled Chungking air bases by the Imperial Air Force, around October 30, this year, no effective formation of enemy warplanes have appeared to meet the Imperial Air Force in regular air combats. Thus, the enemy's attempt to raid occupied China and Nippon has been forestalled.

The main reason for this failure, according to competent observers, is that America, due to its reverses in the Solomons fighting, has not been able to assist Chungking's air forces as previously promised.

It is true that America planned to boost the air force of Chungking as much as possible so that the American defeats around the Solomons could be alleviated through an air offensive against Nippon by Chungking. Under this plan, it was jointly projected between Chungking and America that all the air bases controlled by Chungking including those at Shaohua, Kunming, Langchow, Kweiyang and Kweilin would be consolidated. Thus it was aimed among them that Chungking could have an unbroken line of air bases connecting the hinterland of China with the eastern extremiy of South China so as to facilitate raids against Nippon-controlled areas in China and Nippon Proper.

Air Bases Shattered

This plan was quickly discovered by Nippon, with the result that the enemy air bases were completely shattered by the lightning blows of the Imperial Air Force.

America's aid to Chungking, in the way of planes is understood to have remarkably dwindled. As compared with the number of planes provided by America during October, this year, Chungking now only receives about 30 per cent of that amount. America could not do more because of its losing battles around the Southern Pacific.

According to well-informed circles, Chungking has now about 380 modern-type American planes in commission. The leaders of the American air forces at Chungking have practically controlled all of the affairs connected with the regime's air operations. The aforesaid planes, are classified into two grades in each of their categories. There are about 100 bombers, half of which can be rated as first rate, some 160 fighters, inclusive of which 100 are first-class machines; 80 training planes, and 60 transport planes, including training machines in this line.

Among the bombers are found North American C-24 and North American B-25, while the fighters include P-40, P-43, and P-66. These warplanes, according to those who actually surveyed them are specially equipped. The cockpits are guarded with thick iron plates and are provided with oxygen-producing machines.

New Route Useless

Chungking, after the destruction of the Burma supply route by the Imperial Forces, is now relying on the Indian route. Due to topographical and other reasons, this new route is of little use. The amount of goods inclusive of war weapons to be transported along this route is insignificant. In this connection, it is also noted that Nippon's domination over the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific is hampering America's attempt to send aid to Chungking.

Under these circumstances, it is remarkably in evidence at present that both Chungking and America are aiming to make the eastern coas of China their first front for action against Nippon. All in all, this intention, when viewed under prevailing conditions, is worthy of no serious attention. However, the Imperial Forces cannot totally disregard their plan.

12 BRITISH PLANES DOWNED IN ABORTIVE MUNICH RAID

German High Command Says Damages Caused on Land Slight—London Admits Losses

Domei

BERLIN, December 22.—A British bomber unit raided the Munich district last night, the German High Command announced today.

In that raid, 12 British bombers were shot down by German planes and anti-aircraft guns, including eight four-motored planes.

The damages caused on land were extremely small compared to the damages done to the raiding British planes. All German planes that fought the British bombers returned safely to their base.

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—The British Air Ministry announced today that British air units raided the southern section of Germany last night, and 12 British planes have not returned to their base, it is reported from London.

NEW FIRM FOR SHANGHAI

Amalgamation to Form Central China Property Insurance Association

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 22.—The Central China Property Insurance Association will be established through the amalgamation of the Nippon-managed Central China Fire Insurance Association and the foreign-controlled Shanghai Fire Insurance Association, its scope of business to include all property insurance, it has been decided by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai.

A liaison committee to negotiate on common business matters with the Chinese-controlled Shanghai Special Municipal Insurance Association will be organized.

NATION-WIDE HEALTH MOVE LAUNCHED BY GOVERNMENT

43 Towns Designated to Install Special 3-Year Medical and Hygienic Training

The Welfare Ministry has designated 43 towns within the country where special medical and hygienic guidance will be conducted for the coming three years by the prefectural governments to which the respective towns belong.

In addition, the plan aims at collecting reliable data for a nation-wide health movement which will be launched in the future.

Hygienic training will be conducted to promote increase in birth, decrease in infant mortality, prevention and eradication of tuberculosis and improvement in general health conditions.

The Welfare Ministry will grant special subsidy to the prefectural governments. Medical associations, educational institutions, women's associations, and youth corps will also cooperate in the movement.

INVESTMENTS IN P.I. UPPED

Big Increase Noted in December Compared With That of Nov.

Domei

MANILA, December 22.—The investments made by the Philippine branch of the Southern Regions Development Bank for the development of the Philippines totaled 21,170,000 pesos as of December 20, showing an increase of 5,529,000 pesos over that of November, it was revealed here today.

Most of the investments by the Bank of Taiwan and the Yokohama Specie Bank in the Philipines have been taken over by the Southern Regions Development Bank for the purpose of the unified development and successful prosecution of the industrial program.

RAID OVER CALCUTTA BY IMPERIAL PLANES SPOIL BRITISH PLANS

Severe Blow Dealt Counter-Offensive Preparations to Recapture Burma

POPULAR UNREST RISING

National Congress Party Active In Anti-British Moves—Rome Hails Action

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, December 22.—The bombing of Calcutta carried out by the Imperial Air Force unit was literally a severe shock given to the British-Indian government authorities, it is stated by information reaching here from various parts of India.

According to the information, in an attempt to recapture Burma from the hands of the Imperial Forces, the enemy camp in India was propelling a counter-offensive plan with its air and ground forces.

However, the Imperial Air Force's large-scale bombings of Calcutta on the moonlit night of Sunday nipped in the bud the enemy camp's counter-offensive scheme. Instead, as a result, a sense of crisis is ever-mounting in the defense of India.

Tenskia Base Important

British air bases, it is disclosed by the information, are located in Hyderabad and Calcutta, while the first line bases were established in Tenskia, Chittagong and other places in the eastern frontier regions. Of them, particular importance was attached by the enemy camp to the base established in Tenskia for the defense of the Assam route, which is the only route for aiding Chiang.

Since October 25, however, these first line air bases in India were subjected to bombings several times carried out by the Imperial Air Force.

As a result, these air bases in the front lines were no more in a position to serve the enemy's purpose. Therefore, the enemy concentrated the major portion of its aerial strength in Calcutta, the largest enemy base for the defense of the front lines in India.

In 13 airfields in and around Calcutta were posted planes of the United States and British air forces numbering 500 to 600, all of which were of the new types. In addition, anti-aircraft artillery positions were compactly established for the defense of the airfields and Calcutta, which is the most important war industry region of India.

Munition Plants Deserted

As the result of the Nipponese bombing of Calcutta, unrest was caused among the factory operatives in Calcutta. The number of operatives who desert the war industry plants are daily increasing, states another report.

Most worthy of attention is the fact that the Nipponese bombing was restricted to military establishments. This fact endorses the assertion made by the Indian National Congress Party that the existence in India of the British military forces will result in the involment of India into the war.

With the Nipponese bombing of Calcutta as a turning point, it seems that public opinion is beginning to side greatly with the assertion made by the Indian National Congress Party.

On the other hand, under such anti-British slogans as "All Indians, Boycott The Munition Industry Factories," "Indians, Desert From The British And The United States Troops," and "Drive Away From India The United States And British Troops. The Disturbers Of Peace," the Indian National Congress Party is urging Indians to intensify anti-British movements.

In the provinces of Bombay, Madras and Bihar, a mob of students, workers and farmers started more furious anti-British demonstration and at the same time carried out attacks against Government offices, police stations, railways and other public institutions.

Rome Plays Up Raid

Domei

ROME, December 22.—All the Italian papers, on Tuesday, headlined the first bombing raid on Calcutta carried out by the Imperial Air Force, highy lauding, at the same time, their activities as allies of Italy in the current conflict.

Renew Demonstrations

Domei

ROME, December 22.—As the result of the first bombing of Calcutta

(Continued on Page 2)

RAPID RESTORATION SEEN IN PHILIPPINES

Nippon Administration Effects Phenomenal Progress in All Spheres

FULL COOPERATION GIVEN

Efforts Concentrated on Making Island Self-Sufficient in Foodstuff

The Philippine Islands have made phenomenal progress in industry agriculture, finance and transportation due to the strenuous efforts of the Japanese Military Administration and the wholehearted cooperation of the Filipinos.

In the field of industry, measures have been taken to strengthen the paper manufacturing industry on the islands. Due to the suspension of activities by the paper mill on Negros Island, which has the only paper mill in the Philippines, the stock of paper in the country is running low.

The Japanese authorities concerned, therefore, are considering to put the mill into operation, while making preparations to establish a few more mills in other industrial centers. In case of necessity, idle equipment at various paper mills in Japan Proper may be transferred to the industrial centers of the Philippine Islands where they are to be installed in the mills to be set up in various parts of the islands.

Instal New Equipment

Preparations are in progress also for the installation of new equipment, or for expansion of the existing equipment in the soya and bean paste manufactories in Davao and other places in order to meet the demand for them by the Japanese residents in the country.

In order to increase the supply of gunny bags, the Japanese authorities concerned are going to start the production of gunny bags.

The self-supply of raw cotton in the Philippines, in view of the present state of the cotton growing industry in the country, is not possible for the time being at least. The spindles in use in the country belong mostly to the National Development Company. The Philippine Cotton Mill has also a number of spindles. But, the equipment of this mill is obsolete and cannot be of much use in the future. The Japanese Military Administration authorities are planning to enrich the supply of cotton goods by increasing the number of spindles in harness on the islands and through utilization of the raw cotton produced on the islands, ramie and old cotton.

The only match manufacturing plant in the Philippine Islands belonged to the Philippine Match Manufacturing Company, a Swedish interest. In view of the great importance of matches as one of the essential daily commodities, the Japanese Military Administration authorities exercised strenuous efforts for speedy restoration of operation of the match manufactory, and in only a couple of months after the occupation of the islands by the Imperial Forces, succeeded in reconstructing the match manufacturing industry to the pre-war standard.

Match Plant Active

The Philippine Match Manufacturing Company now produces 3,000 boxes of matches a day, which covers about 70 per cent of the demands of the islands.

Meantime, the distribution of matches among the native inhabitants and others on the islands is being conducted by the Daily Commodities Distribution Association.

In an effort to give every idle hand in the city some kind of work, the Municipality has established an Employment Bureau with funds of 50,000 pesos.

The bureau creates work and employs idle labor in the city if the men are unskilled.

In the Philippines, emphasis is being made to increase the production of vital foodstuffs such as rice and other substitute food such as corn and wheat.

The Philippines in the past did not attain self-sufficiency in rice, and used to import between 30 and 40,000 koku (one koku equal approximately 5 bushels) from America, Canada and Australia. It depended upon America and Britain for about one million koku of daily necessities, one-tenth of all it consumed. This was because of their primitive methods of cultivation. They raised only one harvest in a year, and from a cultivated area of 2 million chobu, only 10,000,000 koku were harvested. Therefore, if methods of cultivation are reformed under Japanese leadership, and certain suited species are planted, two and three crops a year will be possible, and self-sufficiency will be easy.

Rice Output Enhanced

Japanese agricultural experts have conducted experimental cultivation of Horai rice which is grown in Taiwan. It proved a great success, as 40 koku of rice has been harvested from one chobu of field.

It was revealed by the experiment that the Horai rice plants produce three times the harvest of the species indigenous to the Philippines and moreover, take only three months from planting to harvesting, while the latter takes about half a year.

Agricultural experts are now concentrating on the improvement of irrigation and it is expected that self-sufficiency of rice in the Philippines will be secured within next year.

Owing to the efforts exerted by the Japanese Military Administration authorities, the importation and distribution of cotton seeds has been effected without a hitch, and in the northern part of Luzon, where the dry season has set in, seeds are being sown.

In connection with the cultivation of cotton plants according to the five-year plan, part of the surplus sugar plants will be utilized for the production of high grade liquid fuel and alcohol

Leaving untouched sugar plantations necessary for the supply of fuels, surplus plantations will be switched on to the growing of cotton and in five years, the total area of cotton plantations will reach 1,114,750 acres.

Efforts are being made by those connected with the Military Administration, the Japan Cotton Spinning Company, the Oriental Colonization Company, the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company and others to lead native farmers in the growing of cotton plants.

New Financial Setup

The financial setup in the Philippines was greatly innovated on October 1 by the Japanese Military Administration which had for its objective the following points:

In view of the increase in the budget of the Japanese Forces in the islands, the portion of the budget directly concerned with administration ought to be very naturally borne by the islanders themselves. With the fundamental improvement of the old taxation system in the islands, expected to be realized in the next fiscal year, more new arrangements will be effected along this line.

As to the source of revenue, there are in view two items; (1) the tariffs to be collected on the exports to Japan and (2) the taxation to be imposed on the industries now engaged in the manufacture of strategic and other important materials in the islands. As regards imports from Japan, they will not be made a source of revenue for the time being because of the technical difficulties involved therein.

The Philippines so far set its fiscal year from July to June, which however, will be changed to the period beginning from April and ending in March after the Japanese manner.

The Communications and Transportation Department of the Japanese Military Administration has concentrated its efforts on the rehabilitation of the facilities of transport to normalize the transportation of important daily necessities as well as to accelerate the exploitation of essential natural resources.

As a result, 90 per cent of the railway facilities have so far been restored and also most of the motorcar highways have been rehabilitated.

The Military Administration on September 15 established a special bureau for the management of land transportation facilities, which has put the Manila Railway under its management. With the efficient railway technique of Japan, the bureau is expected to improve the transport facilities of the Philippines.

Efforts are also being made to repair the trunk motorcar highways, which have been damaged by bombing of the American air force. A 20-kilometer road in the northern part of Luzon Island and a trans-islandic highway in Southern Luzon have been completed.

With the establishment of the Liquid Fuel Guild, the controlled allocation system for motorcar fuel was completed in Luzon Island at the beginning of last September.

Filipino Home Life

The above picture is symbolic of the return of peace and order in the Philippines, inasmuch as it shows at a glance that the interest of the Filipinos has returned to their homes, and this is only possible where peace reigns. The happiness that radiates from this charming study of a Filipino family at play, may it be always held in mind, was made possible by the heroic action of the Imperial Forces, who are engaged in the two-fold task of war and construction.
(Courtesy of the War Ministry)

America to Mobilize Two Million Women For Work Next Year

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, December 21.—The Manpower Commission of the United States announced today that in 1943, 2,000,000 more American women will be mobilized to undertake wartime duties and they will be mostly employed in sewing fabrics for airplane wings as well as installing motors on planes at airplane manufacturing plants.

NIPPON PIONEERS FETED

Big Send-off Given Those Returning To Manchoukuo With Families

A grand send-off for the 11 pioneers, who will return to their homes in Hsinan, Manchoukuo, was held at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry at 3 p.m. on Tuesday. Former residents of Tokyo, they will take with them their respective family members, among whom will be five brides and seven children.

Following a toast to the health and happiness of the pioneers and their families, Chu Funada, Director of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, delivered an address of encouragement, in the course of which he declared, "We promise to do all that we can for you who of necessity have been compelled to change your occupations. We wish you every success."

DR. TOKINOYA DIES

Dr. Tsunesaburo Tokinoya, 61, former Professor of the Literary Department of Kyoto Imperial University, died at his residence in Kyoto on Monday morning.

Born in Ibaraki Prefecture, the late Dr. Tokinoya was graduated from the Literary Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1907. In 1925 he was appointed assistant professor of the Literary Department of Kyoto Imperial University, and was promoted to Professor in 1933. He retired from the professorship this year.

CANADIANS SCOLDED BY CHUNGKING PAPER

Ta Kung Pao Protests to Canada Over Ill-Treatment of Resident Chinese There

Chungking has recently become doubtful of the sincerity of America and Britain, as evidenced by the protest by the Ta Kung Pao, an influential Chungking journal, against Canada's ill-treatment of resident Chinese there, the Asahi reports this morning.

The Chungking paper lamented:

"Canada should improve its treatment of the resident Chinese and also amend the Immigration Law. The Chinese people are suffering discriminatory treatment both in living and immigration.

"We request the Canadian Government that the status of the resident Chinese be promoted in accordance with the principle of equality among the Allied Nations. A rational solution of the same issue would promote the friendly relationship between China and Canada."

Such a protest is considered as symbolic of the doubt Chungking is harboring as to the sincerity of America and Britain. It is further opined that a faction of the same regime is planning to take counter measures against Anglo-American insincerity.

It is incomprehensible, the Asahi comments, why Chungking does not demand that America amend the Immigration Law and, should the demand be made, it is doubtful if the United States will do anything.

As asserted by Saburo Kurusu, former Nipponese Special Envoy to Washington, in his speech delivered on November 26, it is doubtless that America and Britain have an eye on the territory and resources of China. British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden's speech recently made before the Parliament was, be it noted, a clear indication of Britain's ambition to make a British colony of China after the war.

Consequently, the Asahi concludes, not a few officials of the Chungking regime are now hoping that the regime will cut the ties with Britain and America in favor of the original Oriental spirit.

LISBON'S REVENUE INCOME SHOWS LARGE INCREASE

Exceeds State Expenditures by 313.Million Escudos in First 9 Months of Year

LISBON.—Portugal's income in revenues exceeded State expenditures during the first nine months of this year by 313,035,531 escudos, it became known here.

Official quarters declined to state, however, whether this surplus would be used for extraordinary expenditures, not included in the regular budget, such as for the defense of Portuguese island possessions in the Atlantic.

Portuguese customs receipts during the first nine months of this year reflected a decline in Portuguese foreign trade, amounting to 46,000,000 escudos less than what was collected during the corresponding period last year.

FORMER DEAN SUCCUMBS

Death Claims Dr. Kano, 76, of Kyoto Imperial University

Kyokichi Kano, 76, Doctor of Literature, and former Dean of the Literary Department of Kyoto Imperial University, died of ulcer of the stomach on Tuesday morning at his residence at Koishikawa.

The late Dr. Kano was born in Akita Prefecture. After holding the directorship of the First High School for many years, he was appointed Dean of the Literary Department of Kyoto Imperial University, the post which he held until recent years.

The funeral services will be conducted according to Shinto rites at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on Thursday from 11 to 11.30 a.m.

Sino-Nippon Bankers to Meet

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 21.—A preparatory committee of six will soon be set up for the establishment of a clearing office. Among the six-members of the committee, three will be representatives of Nipponese banks, two from the Central Reserve Bank of China, and one representative from private banks in Nanking.

Consul to Hamburg Named

The Foreign Office Tuesday announced the appointment of Tokinosuke Takinouchi, Chief of the Section of Accounts, as Consul-General at Hamburg. Simultaneously, Muneo Tanabe, secretary of the Research Department of the Gaimusho, was appointed third secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Turkey, it was announced.

Press Comments

Wednesday, December 23

NIPPON SANGYO—*Strengthening of Sino-Japanese Cooperation and East Asia Defense*

TOKYO SHIMBUN—*Real Motive of United States, the Arsenal of Democracy*

Strengthening of Sino-Japanese Cooperation and East Asia Defense

NIPPON SANGYO—On the mission to congratulate Nippon in person on its victories on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and to strengthen the ties between China and Nippon for joint endeavors in the new phase of the war that has set in, Dr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Chinese Republic and President of the Executive Yuan, paid a visit to the Imperial Palace yesterday, when he was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor. We are told that His Imperial Majesty was pleased to accord the head of the newly-risen State a most cordial and gracious welcome.

Thus the ties of friendship between China and Nippon have been increased and thickened but in view of the stringent circumstances surrounding East Asia both China and Nippon must renew their resolve to work together in the spirit of "sharing with Nippon the pleasures and pains" enunciated by President Wang. It is our earnest hope that the Chinese people will make positive efforts in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia shoulder to shoulder with the Nipponese people and to discharge their mission of bringing about the rise of China and of defending it against all its enemies.

When the War of Greater East Asia broke out the National Government at once adopted the slogan of sharing fortune with Nippon and gave a fresh impetus to the new national movement, intensified its regional pacification campaign and speeded up its economic construction so as to cooperate with Nippon for a successful consummation of the war.

The United States and Britain are seeking to recover in the second year what they have lost in the first year of the war. Their counter-offensive campaign by the Southwestern Pacific route has been engineered with a desperate resolve. They are also counting much on making China their base of operations against Nippon as they count on India and the Aleutians as their footholds. The responsibility of the National Government and people is all the greater in view of the intensified activities in the non-occupied areas between Chiang Kai-shek and his American supervisers. It devolves on the China under President Wang to increase its vigilance as the rear guard of the East Asia camp against its enemies.

In the course of an interview he gave Chinese and Nipponese newspapermen on December 5, President Wang, taking up the problem of peace, said: "Peace does not mean mere rest from post-war fatigue but to fight for co-prosperity in accordance with the Greater Asia doctrine." He further declared that the peace movement was not a mere passive pacifism but a positive drive to make the people of China thoroughly realize the aims of the War of Greater East Asia. President Wang believes that by sharing fortune with Nippon, China will be simply pursuing the Greater Asia doctrine for common victory of the Asiatic races.

Viewing the prevailing situation from such a standpoint, the road that China and Nippon must travel lies clear before them. The two nations should take this occasion to refresh their consciousness of the historic and racial mission charged on them and to consolidate their structure of cooperation for the construction of the New Order in East Asia. The second year of the War of Greater East Asia is a most crucial period in which the results so far gained must be integrated for the final victory. The visit of President Wang at a moment like this is most significant and reaffirms our belief in the common great future of China and Japan.

Real Motives of United States, the Arsenal of Democracy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—According to Roosevelt's report to Congress on the arms lease-lend situation in September, October and November, the United States supplied in that period, arms and ammunition worth $2,367,000,000, which constitutes 15 per cent of the total war expenditure of the United States and shows an increase of four times the amount for the corresponding period last year and 33 per cent compared with the previous quarter. Thus Roosevelt boasts of the continued strength of the United States as the arsenal of the Democratic camp.

The question, however, is not the figure itself but the parties to which the lease-lend allocations were made. The ratio for October was 40 per cent to Britain, 39 per cent to the Middle-East and 21 per cent to the Soviet Union. The ratio is a most amazing one, as demonstrating the glaring intention of the United States to conquer the world. The Soviet Union is resisting at frightful sacrifice the terrific onslaught of the Germans, taking on its shoulders the whole weight of the sagging Democratic camp. The United States and Britain have been able to stagger along solely because they had succeeded in dragging the Soviet Union into the war and shifting the pressure entirely onto the Soviets. The Soviet Union, therefore, is their savior. As a result of its sacrifices, it is now facing a grave crisis and is demanding substantial aid from the United States in the way of materials. And what do we find? The allocation to the Soviets is only one-half of that to Britain and one-fifth of the total, while as much as 39 per cent went to the Middle-East where the United States is seeking to extend its conquest. The inference is obvious. The United States intends to sacrifice the Soviet Union to its ambition of ruling the world.

But let us hear Roosevelt's defense a little more. He boasts that although the supplies to the Soviet Union were inadequate owing to shipping shortage and navigation difficulties the lease-lend consignments in October amounted to nine times those in January. Let us accept these figures at their face values for argument's sake. But how is it that while the United States supplied Britain with 40 per cent of the cheese sent out and almost the entire condensed milk shipments while to the Soviet Union it sent no food at all, when food is what the Soviets now need most? The Soviets now have on their hands 20,000,000 refugees from the German-occupied areas with their granary, the Ukraine, lost to them. The food problem is steadily growing serious. The Soviet Union has asked the United States to supply 700,000 tons of wheat per month because bread is now the key to the fighting strength of the Red Army and people. That this request is not being met by the United States, whatever the reasons, shows that the United States has intentions other than merely aiding the Soviet Union to win the war for the Democratic camp.

Roosevelt professes that the enforcement of the Lease Lend Act is the sacred trust reposed on the United States in defense of world peace but the fact is that it is nothing but a means of bringing about the international new deal for which he is scheming. The aid to the Soviets, such as it is, is not intended to help the Soviets to win the war but to put the Soviet Union to the fullest possible use, while the aid to Britain is calculated to enable itself to inherit the fortunes of the British Empire.

Raid Over Calcutta By Imperial Planes Spoil British Plans

(Continued From Page 1)

carried out by planes of the Imperial Army, anti-British demonstrations are being renewed by the Indians in Calcutta, it is reported here.

According to the report, infuriated Indian masses thronged the front of the official residence of the Governor of Bengal Province, waving posters in which were printed the slogan "Britishers, Leave India."

Alarmed by the aggravating situation in Calcutta, Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, issued a message addressed to the Indians from New Delhi, seat of the Government-General, to appease the angered masses.

However, the Indians became more infuriated because of the Governor-General's message which was couched in sarcastic terms.

Viceroy Admits Raid

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 21.—In his message addressed to the citizens of Calcutta on Monday, Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, praised the citizens' composure maintained while the city was subjected to the Imperial Air Force's bombing, it is reported by a dispatch reaching here from New Delhi.

Lord Linlithgow's message confirmed, though indirectly, the severe damage inflicted upon Calcutta by the Nippon Army planes.

TYPHOID RAGES IN BRITAIN

Many Victims Reported in West Coast District—Schools, Movies Closed

STOCKHOLM.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out along the British West Coast, according to advice received here from London.

Several cases of death from typhoid in these districts have already been reported. In order to prevent a further spread of the disease, the authorities have ordered the closing of schools and cinemas in numerous towns.

INDUSTRIAL FIRMS IN SOUTH RUN BY CIVILIANS PLANNED

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce And Industry Takes Action To Develop Resources

A proposal calling for the establishment of industrial corporations under civilian management to facilitate the development of the natural resources in the Southern Regions will be referred shortly to the Government by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, it was learned by Domei.

The proposal was made by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry during a committee meeting held on Sunday. It was learned that these proposed industrial corporations will be operated under civilian management, while necessary capital for their establishment will be raised by subscription.

Furthermore, the proposal stresses the advisability that development industries for natural resources and other industries not essential for the prosecution of the current war should be placed under governmental or military control with civilian management.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT BANS PILGRIMS TO VISIT MECCA

Proposal Turned Down With Excuse No Motor Cars Available in Saudi Arabia

BANGKOK.—The British-Indian Government has rejected the proposal submitted by the Moslem League to allow a small number of pilgrims to travel to Mecca via Saudi Arabia, says a New Delhi dispatch.

It was explained that great difficulties were in the way of such a plan, since, above all, no motor cars would be available for these pilgrims in Saudi Arabia.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Karachi that a large number of pilgrims who had gathered there in the hope of being able to make a pilgrimage to Mecca have returned home.

F.I.C. TO IMPORT CRYSTALS

Export Company Here Receives Large Orders Also for Malai

The Nippon Crystal Export Industrial Company recently received through Yokohama exporters large orders for crystal necklaces, bracelets and unpolished quartz of various kinds from French Indo-China and Malai, it was revealed by the Nippon Sangyo today, states Domei. The company immediately arranged for shipments.

In this connection, it is recalled that the crystal articles produced and manufactured in the Koshu district, Yamanashi Prefecture, are now being exhibited at the annual sample fair at Saigon, while the same crystal ware was also on exhibition at Hanoi during December last year in order to promote the sale of Nipponese crystal products.

COTTON INCREASE PLANNED

Areas for Planting in Philippines Scheduled to Be Tripled

Domei

MANILA, December 22.—Areas for cotton production in the Philippines will be increased in the forthcoming year by three times to total approximately 50,000 chobu, corresponding to about 122,500 acres, it was revealed. Necessary preparations for the project have been virtually decided, according to the Japanese Military Administration here.

On Luzon Island alone, 14,000 chobu, corresponding to approximately 34,300 acres, have been planted with cotton this year, it was learned.

China Studies Silk Industry

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 18.—The Ministry of Industry has requested the Hupeh Provincial Government and the Hankow Municipal Government to make thorough investigations into the conditions of existing sericultural enterprises in areas under their jurisdiction with a view to expanding the silk industry.

Plans More Culture Offices

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 18.—Aiming at expediting the realization of cultural interchange and at expanding its activities, the Sino-Nipponese Cutural Association is contemplating inaugurating branches in Taichow, northern Kiangsu, and Ningpo in the middle of this month.

Pope Orders Survey

VATICAN CITY.—The Pope has ordered an investigation into the extent of damage caused to St. Nanonciade Church and the Bishop's Palace at Genoa during a recent British air raid.

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, [illegible].
Telephone: Ginza (57) 302, 403, 5857, [illegible], 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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HUNGARIANS TURN OUT TEXTILE OF HUMAN HAIR

Excellent Cloaks and Overcoats Made Cheaply by Budapest Experts

BUDAPEST.—The first textile material made of human hair is now obtainable at Budapest.

Recent Hungarian experiments showed that excellent material for cloaks and overcoats could be woven out of human hair, and that this material possessed the further advantage of cheapness.

The quantity of hair so far available for manufacturing purpose is unfortunately insufficient, as only from 15,000 to 20,000 kilograms are supplied monthly by hair-dressers whereas a firm specializing in the production of the materials in question states that it is in a position to use 100,000 kilograms a month.

China Insurance Body Busy

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 18.—While insurance companies are busy applying for the issue or renewal of licenses, the Insurance Supervision Bureau of the Ministry of Industry is making the necessary arrangements for the protection of bona fide insurance enterprises and the general public against the fraudulent activities of illegal insurance business.

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Japan Times Advertiser

28

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MORNING EDITION

No. 15,710 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY HEARS OF CITATION GRANTED TO UNITS THAT LANDED ON WAKE ISLAND

U.S. Stronghold Was Completely Occupied One Year Ago Today

CAMPAIGN DESCRIBED

Imperial Forces Carried Out Action Despite Strong Wind, Heavy Seas

Just one year ago today Wake Island was placed under the complete occupation of the Japanese Forces. It was at midnight of December 22, 1941, that a Japanese landing party launched a surprise attack on Wake Island, which was the advance base of the American forces against Japan over the central Pacific. Wake Island was strongly fortified at a cost of $15,500,000.

When the landing party started action the wind was strong and the sea was high. The landing was effected after all obstacles lying in the way were smashed. The whole fighting lasted for more than 10 hours, and in the action, the gallant Nippon troops captured the enemy commander.

The whole island came under their complete occupation at 10:30 a.m. the following day. A citation in appreciation of the meritorious services rendered by the United Special Landing Party led by Commander Tanaka and the Units that participated in the campaign on October 16 this year by Commander-in-Chief Isoroku Yamamoto of the Combined Fleet. The matter has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor. At 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, just one day previous to the first anniversary of the occupation of Wake Island, the following announcement was issued by the Navy Ministry:

"The following citation was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the United Special Landing Party of a Certain Fleet and the Units that Participated in the Campaign of the reduction of Wake Island on December 23, 1941. This has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

CITATION

"The United Special Landing Party of A Certain Fleet Led by Commander Tanaka.

"Units That Participated in the Campaign.

"The above were engaged in the campaign for reducing Wake Island, which the enemy, America, strongly fortified and defended as an important base, before dawn of December 23, 1941. In the face of a stiff wind and heavy seas, the above carried out the campaign and, after encountering a barrage of intensive enemy defensive gunfire, the above effected a landing without losing an opportunity. After a fierce combat and hard fighting for 10 odd hours, the above captured the enemy commander and caused the whole enemy troops to surrender with the result that the island was reduced. The military exploits of the above are recognized as outstanding.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

October 16, 1942
Isoroku Yamamoto,
Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet."

Landing Is Described

Supported by the Wake attack force, the combined landing party approached the southern shore of the island at about 9:30 p.m. on December 22. There was a gale of more than 10 meters per second in that area and the sea was quite rough. Also heavy showers added to the difficulties of landing.

The enemy, on the other hand, since our first attack on the island on December 8, had concentrated their artillery at the landing point to resist fresh attack and were on the alert. Thus, as soon as they espied our coming, they opened terrific fire on our boats.

The unit command by Lieutenant Uchida leapt into the sea from the boats amid the hail of bullets and shell fragments and waded ashore through water as high as one's shoulders. Other units followed suit and advanced in a sheer wall of flesh. The fighting was fierce already at the edge of the water. Many including the commander, were wounded and others killed. It

(Continued on Page 2)

Tokyo Mayor Host At Luncheon Party For Axis Diplomats

General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, on Tuesday was host at a luncheon given in honor of diplomats of allied countries commemorating the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Alliance. Attending the function which was held at noon at the Korakuen Garden in Koishikawa, were Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Tokyo, Mario Indelli, the Italian Ambassador, Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador, Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador, General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister, and others. After the luncheon, the Mayor guided his guests through the garden which is one of the beauty spots of Tokyo.

NEW PEOPLE'S MOVE TO ENTER 3RD STAGE

Committee to Discuss Concrete Plans for Intensifying Drive Next Year

Domei

NANKING, December 22.—The New People's Movement which was launched at the beginning of this year under the leadership of the National Government of China headed by President Wang Ching-wei, will enter its third and practical stage next year; the promoting committee in the middle of January is calling a conference of officials directly interested in the promotion of the movement when concrete plans for intensifying the movement throughout the country will be discussed.

The first stage of the movement which aimed at the spiritual and moral reconstruction of the Chinese Republic was characterized by energetic publicity work and was completed at the end of June. On July 1, the second stage began with the leaders of the movement concentrating their efforts on the organization and training of youth corps and boy scouts, and will be completed at the end of the current month.

It is expected that 1943, which marks the second year of the Greater East Asia War, will witness important developments in connection with the spiritual and moral reconstruction of this country.

GERMAN HOUSEHOLDS PREPARE FOR YULETIDE

Special Rations Distributed; Christmas Kits Made Up for Men at Fronts

Domei

BERLIN, December 20.—With special Christmas rations of coffee, butter, sugar, cheese, chocolate, meat and wine distributed to all households, Germany is busy preparing to celebrate the coming Yuletide with the enthusiasm befitting a nation which has won and is winning great victories.

Special Christmas markets which have been opened at various places are crowded with shoppers, while shops selling toys made by the Hitler Jugend are doing a thriving business. The proceeds from the toys are to be donated to the war fund.

The men at the various fronts have not been forgotten in the hurry and the bustle of the Christmas preparations. Christmas comfort kits are being made up by the thousands to be sent to the officers and men at the front lines.

War Office Appointments

Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo has been appointed Director of the Army Aviation Academy, according to an announcement of the War Ministry on Tuesday. The same announcement includes the appointment of Major-General Shiro Makino as Director of the Military Preliminary Academy and that of Colonel Seigo Iguro as commander of the Asahikawa Regimental District.

Crown Prince 9 Years Old

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince today will celebrate His ninth birthday. Enrolled in the third-year grade of the elementary course of the Peers' School, His Imperial Highness is enjoying good health. The picture shows His Imperial Highness astride the favorite mount "Uruma." (Courtesy of the Imperial Household Department)

Lin Pai-Sheng Says China's Destiny Permanently Linked With Japan's

'People Will Exert All Efforts to Relieve Heavy Burden Shouldered by Nippon, Asserts Visiting Publicity Minister of Nanking

Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China, met a group of newspapermen Tuesday morning and discussed various problems which China is facing at the beginning of the second year of War of Greater East Asia. Mr. Lin was introduced to the group by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China.

His meeting was held at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall which is the quarters of President Wang and his party during their stay in Tokyo. The interview started after the return of President Wang from the Imperial Palace.

Mr. Lin spoke after President Wang had earlier in the morning given his first press interview after his arrival in Japan. The questions and answers which passed between Mr. Lin and his journalistic interviewers follow:

Question: What is the object of the present visit of President Wang Ching-wei to Japan?

Answer: In the talk President Wang published at the time he made his first formal visit to Japan in June last year, there occurred a passage to the following effect:

Will Bolster Ties

"The international situation is changing hourly. Japan and China are bound to increase and strengthen their relations as the axle of East Asia."

In the face of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, China promptly issued a statement in which it made clear that it was to stand in a relationship in which it was to share in the joys and hardships of Japan, a statement which was in accord with the spirit of President Wang's published talk. Manchoukuo and Thailand also clarified their attitude which was similar to that of China.

A year's time has since elapsed. In the interval Japan, through the loyalty and gallantry of its officers and men and the devotion of its people behind the guns to their services in their respective places of work, and with the unstinted cooperation of the various races of East Asia, has driven all American and British influence out of this part of the world, thereby laying in the first year of the war the foundations of certain victory.

At the threshold of the second year of the war in which a position was to be set up for the scoring of final victory, China pondered over what was to be done in order to strengthen the relations between Japan and China in accordance with the object of China's original peace policy, how to cement the ties of cooperation between the two countries to respond to the development of the war situation, what was to be done by China in order to permit it to cooperate in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion. There was a need to solve these questions of an urgent nature with promptness.

In order to talk sincerely and closely with the authorities of the Japanese Government over these questions President Wang visited Japan. He also had the object of felicitating Japan on the very brilliant victories which have been scored by the Japanese Forces in the past year.

Nanking Policy Asked

Question: What is the policy to be followed by the National Government in strengthening China politi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, December 23, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Sino-Japanese Cooperation

ASAHI.—On December 22, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China had a formal meeting with His Majesty the Emperor. And on the same day His Imperial Majesty presented the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum with the Grand Cordon to President Wang, extending the Imperial graciousness upon the Chief of State of our ally who is doing its utmost to cooperate for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

In his interview with reporters at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall following his return from the Imperial Palace, President Wang declared that he was deeply moved by the favors bestowed upon him by His Majesty the Emperor and that he was granted this most honored decoration. This can be called a glorious landmark in the history of the friendly relations between Japan and China.

President Wang's present visit was undertaken to pay tribute to the brilliant victories won by Nippon since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and at the same time to confer with our Government to make still closer the relationship between Nippon and China. From President Wang, it has been learned that he has already conferred with Prime Minister Tojo, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and that the way in which the two nations will work together for the successful completion of the war has been made clear as a result.

The National Government's sincere desire for Nippon-China cooperation is based first of all on the sense of responsibility it feels for the rebirth of China and, for security of East Asia. And for that in the past year the New People's Movement was begun and the completion of war structure covering military, political, economic, and other fields was advanced.

We hope that the foundations on which Nippon and China will work together will become increasingly more solid and that cooperation between the two nations will become still closer.

HONGKONG FALL ONE YEAR AGO IS VIVIDLY TOLD

Brave Japanese Units Landed On Island on Night of December 18

CITY WAS IN FLAMES

Cruel British Sacrificed Lives of Innocent Canadians, Indians

Domei

HONGKONG, December 22.—With the first anniversary of the fall of Hongkong on December 25 approaching, Lieutenant Ujihisa Iwasa, aide to a certain unit, revealed the following "Running Picture of the Battle of Hongkong" to help recall the memorable Japanese offensive which brought the proud citadel of British imperialism in East Asia back to the folds of East Asia.

His account follows:

For over six days from December 12, the day we entered Kowloon, until the night of December 18, when we made our landing on the island of Hongkong, we were continuously exposed to the enemy fire.

Most of the enemy shells seemed to have come from 20-centimeter cannon. At one time, when we went to survey the enemy positions from the shore we were discovered by the enemy and were subjected to artillery fire.

Nishimura First Victim

Two or three times I felt sand and shrapnel pieces strike my helmet. The first victim of our unit was First Class Private Nishimura of the Oshima Unit who was killed here.

At last the night of December 18 came, the time set to make our landing. It was understood that the enemy was waiting for us at every point along the coast.

Some may have thought it sheer madness for us to try to make a frontal landing where the enemy was fully prepared to meet us.

The gasoline tank of Taku which had caught on fire the previous day was still burning and furthermore, it lighted up the surface of the ocean to make it as bright as daylight.

The whole sky above the city of Hongkong was covered with a thick cloud of smoke making the scene like an inferno.

Gazing at this terrifying scene, all of us thought, "That is the fire that is consuming the British Empire."

As for our landing operation, I felt that the conflagration was a big handicap.

At 6:30 p.m., the Takizawa contingent of the Nakanishi unit carried out the first landing together with infantrymen.

The Tada contingent's main strength of the Iwasa unit undertook the second landing also together with the infantrymen.

We, together with our unit commander, comprised the third landing

(Continued on Page 3)

FIRST RAID ON CALCUTTA STAGED BY ARMY PLANES; CHITTAGONG IS ALSO

ok. thoroughly ...
Dec. 31 to Jan. 4.
rences. Box 434.

Britain's Important Supply Base Blasted, Says Ex-Calcutta Banker

Military Facilities Constructed Through Brutal Exploitation of Indians Cover All of City—It Is Vital Transportation Center

Of the city of Calcutta Ken Ninomiya, former manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank's Calcutta branch who was interned immediately upon the outbreak of the war and who returned to Nippon on the exchange ship Tatuta Maru, said:

"The name Calcutta is a corruption of Kalighat, after the name of the goddess enshrined in the city. The city itself was built about 250 years ago. The East India Company which played an important part in the British invasion of East Asia had its deep rooted base there from which it gradually gained control of the Bay of Bengal and finally invaded and took eastern India. About 30 years ago the Viceroy's headquarters were shifted to New Delhi, and Calcutta is no longer the capital but it is regarded by many as the second most thriving city, next to London, in the British empire.

"The poulation is more than 1,500,000. Along the banks of the Hugli river, which is the name for a branch of the Ganges, Calcutta is a large port and there are so many factories, large and small within the city giving it the appearance of a vast munitions factory. The name Dum-Dum bullet is named after Dum-Dum, a suburb of Calcutta. As can be inferred from it, a tremendous quantity of war supplies is produced in this city.

"A huge number of military facilities built through a brutal exploitation of Indians cover Calcutta. There is Fort William, comparable to Fort Cunningham in Shonan, and there are airfield near Dum-Dum, docks, railroad factories and jute mills. Not only is Calcutta a military city, it is a strategic transportation center as well, and because of its position in the center of the Bengal plains it has developed vast commerce.

"All sorts of British companies, large and small, are located round Maidan which is the central business district in the city. In summer the temperature, not infrequently, goes above 100 degrees, and it is very hot; but during the three months of November, December and January it is cool and very comfortable. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the alarmed British ordered the evacuation of women and children from the city, and built brick air raid shelters. The British also issued orders to fire upon Indian rioters without warning. This first air raid on Calcutta is of great significance because it has hit Britain's most important military supply base."

Fire Breaks Out at 7 Places on Airfield After Attack

ALL RETURN SAFELY

Japanese Action Is in Retaliation Against Inhuman British Conducts

The first bombing of Calcutta in the War of Greater East Asia was carried out by Japanese Army warplanes on December 20, according to a Domei dispatch from an undisclosed base. Simultaneously, Chittagong was once more subjected to intensive Japanese bombing on the same day. The raids have dealt heavy damage to enemy military facilities in these places, the dispatch says.

Since some time ago the enemy has been carrying out bombing raids on Burma and Thailand as a mere gesture of aerial guerilla warfare. In spite of the enemy's indiscriminate bombings, the Japanese side had refrained from making counter-raids because of the consideration that such action would cause sufferings to the innocent people of India. Japanese patience was really great, but the time has finally come for our side to chastise the enemy for their reckless raids.

Announcement Is Made

According to the same dispatch, the following announcement was issued by the Southern Forces at an undisclosed base at 10 p.m. on December 21:

"Japanese Army Air Units attacked important points in the northeastern district of India in a surprise air raid at midnight on December 20 and after attaining their desired objective all planes returned to their base safely. The war situation and the results verified so far are as follows:

"1. A unit that raided Calcutta concentrated bombings on the airfield in its immediate suburb with the result that a fire broke out at seven places on the airfield and at several other places.

"2. A unit that attacked Chittagong raided its airfield, causing a fire at three places. The conflagration at one of these places believed to have broken out at a fuel depot.

"3. During these raids the enemy used no search-lights. Neither did they use anti-aircraft guns nor caused their fighter planes to challenge our planes."

The head of the department of information of the Southern Forces, according to a Domei dispatch from an undisclosed base dated December 22, gave out on December 21, the following account of the Japanese night air attacks on important enemy bases in the eastern part of India on December 20.—

"Our air force at night yesterday carried out attacks on British military establishments in important areas in the eastern part of India.

"The Japanese Forces had shown extreme forbearance in the face of active provocative actions on the part of the British with India as their base of operations, for fear that the ravages of war may extend to the innocent people of India. Despite this fair and just attitude on our part, the British continued their provocative operations, attacking and killing innocent Burmese and Thai people.

"Thus the air raids launched by our air force on strategic points in India are a retaliatory measure against the British for thier inhuman and brutal actions. We extremely regret the fact that due to the barbaric and reckless provocations of the British we have been compelled to conduct aerial warfare on the Indian border region. Our air force, however, shall scrupulously confine its operations to the British military establishments and we shall do our best not to subject our friends, the innocent Indian people, to the ravages of war even if by so doing we suffer various strategic disadvantages.

Indians Are Warned

"On the other hand, since the raids have been conducted at night, we very much fear that some innocent Indians may have been victims of warfare. We hope none has so suffered. We earnestly request

(Continued on Page 2)

BUDDHISTS TO RAISE FUND FOR THAILAND

To Aid Recent Flood Victims by Collecting ¥220,000 by End of January

Taking the occasion of the first anniversary of the Japan-Thailand Defensive and Offensive Alliance Treaty and the conclusion of the cultural agreement between the two countries, the Dai Nippon Buddhist Society has undertaken to solicit subscriptions toward the Thailand flood relief fund by way of extending the goodwill of Japanese Buddhists toward another Buddhist people.

The amount, ¥220,000, is to be raised among the prefectural Buddhist societies which are branches of the Dai Nippon Buddhist Society and all the members of the faculties and students of Buddhist colleges and schools throughout the country. The subscriptions are to be closed at the end of January and presented to Thailand through the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Contact between Thailand and Japan through Buddhism has been quite frequent. It is recalled that in 1899, the then Chief Abbot Koen Otani went to Thailand to receive the Thai gift of part of the ancient remains of the Buddha. The precious relic is now enshrined at the Nittaiji temple in Nagoya.

The part of the remains of the Buddha which Count Yoshinori Futara as the head of Japanese boy scouts mission brought home from Thailand in 1930 is now enshrined at the Earthquake Memorial Hall, in Honjo, Tokyo. Still another part of the remains of the Buddha was brought home by Commander Chudo, naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in Thailand, in 1939, and is now enshrined at the Zenkoji in Nagano.

In January, 1941, Kairyu Yamamoto, lecturer on Buddhism at the Tokyo Imperial University, and Daien Sato, missionary of the Otani sect to Canton, were sent to Thailand on a Buddhist goodwill mission for a three-month sojourn to make a survey of Buddhist affairs in that country.

The conclusion of the cultural pact with Thailand will regularize the contact with this ally of Japan's through exchange of Buddhist priests and Buddhist college students.

Commenting on this and the relief fund to be donated, Tsutomu Yasuda, vice-chairman of the Dai Nip-

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW PACT IS HAILED BY THAI EDUCATOR

Prayura Bhamorn-Montri Stresses Agreement Important for Mutual Understanding

Domei

BANGKOK, December 21.—Promotion of mutual understanding and revival of Asiatic culture were stressed by Colonel Prayura Bhamorn-Montri, the Minister of Public Instruction on the occasion of the exchange of ratifications of the Japanese-Thai Cultural Agreement today.

"My sincere congratulations are offered for the exchange of ratifications of the Japanese-Thai Cultural Agreement on this auspicious occasion of the first anniversary of the Japanese-Thai Offensive-Defensive Alliance today.

"The object of the new agreement is based on the necessity for close cultural cooperation between Japan and Thailand in their common struggle against the Anglo-American nations.

"In accordance with this object a new chair will be created on Nippon culture at the Chulalankarana University, where the essential make-up of the culture of Nippon will be studied.

"This will no doubt contribute to the greater mutual understanding of culture. Exchange of cultural works will also be freely made in order to promote the development of the cultures of Nippon and Thailand," concluded Minister Colonel Bhamorn-Montri.

Striving for Ideals

Domei

BANGKOK, December 22.—That united efforts of Japan and Thailand are directed toward the attainment of the ideals of the Co-Prosperity Sphere was expressed in an editorial by Prince Varnveidyakara Varavarn, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Defensive and Offensive Alliance, in today's Prayajati.

Prince Varavarn, Thailand's foremost commentator on international politics, stressing the significance of the alliance in world history, pointed out that within the first year of the conclusion of the alliance, Japan succeeded in eradicating American and British influence in East Asia.

Disclosing Thailand's faithful cooperation in Japan's astounding strategic successes, he said that, Thai fighting services actively were con-

(Continued on Page 3)

MALAI INHABITANTS SHOW COOPERATION

True Nippon Culture, However, Must Be Introduced as Quickly as Possible

A round-table forum, recently held in Shonan under the sponsorship of Domei, covered the ever-important problem of development in the two countries, Malai and Sumatra. The conference was at- [illegible] Inoue, head of the [illegible] tion. [illegible] gency in Shonan; The first plac[illegible] Koichi Okubo, because their [illegible]ny Press Corps, at Shonan; Juro Suzuki, head of the Industrial Affairs Department of the Shonan Military Administration; Kaoru Toyoda, head of the General Affairs Department of the Special Municipality of Shonan; Shutaro Muto, head of the branch office of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Toshio Satake, head of the branch office of the Malai Association; Kenzo Nakajima, literary critic and a member of the Military Press Corps; Hajime Fukuda, of the Domei Office, and several others.

Peace and Order

Asked to speak on the construction process now being undertaken in Malai and Sumatra and on the prospect of future construction work, Lieutenant-Colonel Okubo commented that "First of all, we must consider the problem of preserving peace and order and restoring stability in their daily life. With the inspiring victories of the Imperial Forces, the native inhabitants have not only learned to trust but to have complete confidence in the Japanese people. Then, too, their faith in the latter was doubled in the joy of emancipation from British yoke. Owing to their pro-Japanese feeling, peace and order became fast restored. In these areas, particularly, the anti-Japanese feeling is scarcely visible; therefore, it is easier for us to carry out plans here than in China.

"In regard to our cultural campaign, with European and American influences being deeply rooted in these localities, it is vitally necessary to instill true Japanese culture to replace that of the Western world. The Military Press Corps is exerting its utmost efforts in enlightening the people, but owing to the conglomeration of races and languages, its task it finds not an easy one. It will take time for the miscellany of tongues to be simplified and races to be unified. At present, we are dedicating ourselves to the propagation of the Japanese language in order to facilitate the introduction of Japanese culture. Generally speaking, it can be said that their publics have not yet fully grasped the present conditions existing in the world and that they are entirely unfamiliar with Japanese culture. Their lack of knowledge in Japan's intrinsic power and her culture is blocking the way for speedy construction. In my opinion, it is urgent not only to stabilize their daily life but to manifest Japan's power through the importation of daily necessities."

Asked how the various branches comprising construction program, such as the introduction of Japanese motion pictures, the propagation of the Japanese language, and the publication of newspapers, should be transferred to respective professional organs, he continued, "The Japanese people must discard their fallacious conception that the pacification task is to be entrusted solely to the Press Corps. The peace campaign must be undertaken with the cooperation of Military headquarters, as well as of all the people of Japan. The Press Corps will direct its efforts toward the planning of various measures for pacification'"

Must Promote Happiness

In touching on the construction of industries, to which the people's interest must necessarily be directed, Mr. Suzuki asserted that "It is apparent that Japan is aiming at the development of natural resources in the Southern Regions for the purpose of utilizing them in the promotion of happiness and for the peace for all humanity. In order to realize Japan's aim, it is first necessary to crush the insatiable ambition of the British, the Americans and the Dutch who have exploited these virgin regions to enrich their own homelands and to secure their imperialistic control throughout the entire world. The natural resources in these areas must be used to further Japan national defense that she may gain ultimate victory in the current war. In these regions, war damages were extremely great and the Japanese Army with the cooperation of the native inhabitants, exerted their hardiest efforts in the rehabilitation of the damaged areas. Owing to their titanic efforts, the production of petroleum, rubber, tin, scrap-iron, bauxite, palm oil, and hemp was restored to its former capacity. We are planning to increase the production of these commodities higher than its status before the war."

"Rubber" he continued, "is produced so abundantly in these areas that it can more than sufficiently meet the demand of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. If the same speed is maintained in the production of rubber during this year and the year following, there will be an over-production of the commodity. However, taking into consideration the native inhabitants, whose very livelihood depends upon the rubber industry, we must further encourage the industry. At present, we are placing more importance on the rehabilitation of rubber plantations than on the actual amount of rubber to be produced. In my opinion, we need not worry about the over-production of rubber, for its demand is extremely high not only in Japan but in the Axis countries. Then, too, rubber may also be used as a substitute for many things. For instance, it may be used in place of linoleum or may be utilized as the basic material for manufacturing various utensils. Further investigation into the usage of rubber will undoubtedly reveal channels for increased demand in rubber. We are now checking the outflow of rubber in the world market for use by Allied powers, but Japan will be only too glad to offer rubber commodities for the promotion of world prosperity. We are not regarding rubber merely as a necessary war material, but as an indispensable commodity on world market. We do not adhere to the narrow view of clearing rubber plantations to decrease production of rubber."

Mr. Suzuki, relating the importance of increasing agricultural products, commented that "Both Britain and the Netherlands, through their thorough-going exploitation policy of developing the rubber and tin industries, completely neglected the production of foodstuff. Staples, such as rice, corn, and wheats and other miscellaneous goods, were sent from their homelands, Burma, and Australia. Not only foodstuffs, but necessary clothing materials were sent from their countries or from Australia. Of rice the most important staples only 30 per cent of the necessary amount was produced in Malai, the remaining 70 per cent being imported from Burma and Thailand. In Sumatra, also, rice was not produced in sufficient quantity, necessitating its importation from Java and Burma.

More Food Production

"Under the guidance of the Japanese Administration, the inhabitants came to realize the importance of producing enough foodstuff for their own consumption. Both Malai and Sumatra possess abundant and extensive fertile lands, in addition to which they are blessed with an extremely suitable climate. Surplus manpower can be easily converted over into the production of foodstuff. In view of the abundance of rice in Burma and Thailand, some people fear that self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in Malai and Sumatra will seriously impede the agricultural industry of the former countries Burma, however, is already transforming a portion of her vast rice fields into cotton and hemp plantations.

"In planning self-sufficiency measures, various industries of the nations comprising the Co-Prosperity Sphere must be taken into consideration. Every nation within the Sphere, must endeavor to produce as much foodstuffs from its own soil as it possibly can. In Sumatra and Malai, surplus manpower must necessarily be employed in the cultivation of waste lands. Although we are not considering the transformation of rubber plantations into rice fields, it is possible to cut down decayed rubber trees, thus increasing arable land where tapioca and corn may be planted."

"Sumatra," he continued, "will become self-sufficient within this year, but Malai, who but previously produced 30 per cent of her total necessary foodstuffs, may take two or three years to establish a working self-supplying program. The new self-sufficiency policy must be supported by the Malaians, the overseas Chinese, and by the peoples of all the other nations for it is the prelude to the establishment of a new economic structure."

Asked to elucidate upon the governmental policy of providing the native inhabitants with their daily necessities, he continued, "Since the British government has never attempted to develop the light industries, there has been felt an acute shortage in certain commodities, alleviated only through importation. Goods, such as toothbrush, soap, tobacco, match, and other daily necessities must be brought from Japan, for, although some are manufactured here, the amount manufactured is not sufficient to cover the demand. We are endeavoring to develop those industries for which raw materials are available here. Thus, match and soap manufacturing factories should be established in greater numbers. As for towels and toothbrushes, since raw materials are unavailable, they must of necessity be imported from Japan. In general, the light industries for which raw materials are obtainable can be greatly developed. At present we are working under the policy of securing the lowest cost of living for everybody."

In closing, he remarked that in Sumatra, cotton, hemp, and mangrove will be developed on a larger scale in order to meet the demand of the nations in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. In Malai, he added, ipecacuanha, and gambier, are being produced in ample quantity.

(To Be Continued)

His Imperial Majesty Presents Decoration To President Wang

His Majesty the Emperor on Tuesday graciously presented President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum with the Grand Cordon. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to dispatch Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, Grand Master of Ceremonies, to the Dai-Toa Geihin Kan, or Greater East Asia Guest Hall, in Azabu, where President Wang is staying, for presentation of the decoration.

LIN SAYS CHINA TO BOLSTER TIES

(Continued from Page 1)

cally, militarily, and financially.

Answer: China is carrying upon its shoulder the same responsibility of promoting the development of China and of preserving and defending East Asia which is carried by Japan. For this reason China is exerting itself in the political, military, economic, financial, and other fields.

By strengthening China is meant the augmentation of the power of China not only for China but also for entire East Asia. Acting on this idea, China has hitherto enforced various measures. Those measures which were of a political nature were designed to solve the questions of how to catch the hearts of the people, how to line up the Chinese masses in the fight for the overthrow of Chungking, and how to make the people realize the importance of exerting themselves to cooperate in bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely successful end. In order to achieve this end, the National Government has endeavored to organize the people. The New People's movement which is under way represents the endeavors of the National Government in this direction.

The National Government has also directed attention to the strengthening of its political structure. It has worked for a condition permitting it to make a full demonstration of its efficiency, with each member displaying his full power, and making possible unity between the policies of the central Government and those followed in local administration. Militarily, the efforts of the National Government have been bent on the overthrow of Chungking and the Communist Party.

The National Government has adopted the principle of picked troops. (The principle of picked troops aims at the building of a new army and the reorganization of the existing forces.) By the building of a new army is meant the creation of an army of superior troops full of vigor. In the reorganization of the existing forces, stress is being put on the re-training of the existing troops.

As measures for the strengthening of the army possessed by the National Government at the present time, the Central Army Officers' School and Naval School have been opened. In these schools units which are to form the mainstay of the army based on the spirit of the founding of China in pursuit of a peace policy are being trained.

Training Institutes Set

Furthermore, the Central Training Corps for Army Officers and Lecturing Corps for High Naval Officers have been established. In these establishments the existing army and naval officers are being re-educated in the military art and in politics. We are endeavoring to see that these officers are so re-educated as to be able to perform their functions as the nucleus of the national army when they are back in their provinces.

The National Government was confronted with financial difficulties in the year after its return to Nanking. This is why it could not carry out positive policies. The measures adopted were limited to those for the retrenchment of expenses and the stabilization of the people.

In the second year the National Government was enabled to take steps to reform the currency system, expand productivity, strengthen the control of foodstuffs, and adjust the demand and supply of commodities.

In the third year the policies adopted during the second were carried on with increased vigor, and the structure for the unification of the currency was strengthened. At the moment the control of commodity prices is in force. This is a measure which is extremely important as it is designed not only to strengthen the financial position of the National Government but also to make it possible for China to cooperate in the conduct of the Greater East Asia War..

Question: What does the National Government propose to do by way of cooperating in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia? What does the National Government, as a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere propose to do by way of cooperating with allied countries (Japan, Manchoukuo, Thailand and others)?

Answer: From the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the National Government realized that it had as a matter of course the duty and function to cooperate in the war. It published the statement about sharing in the joys and hardships of Japan. It never rested on a psychology to chance it. Neither was the National Government compelled to it. It also was not the case that the statement was so shallow as to have been prompted by the desire to share only in the joys of Japan in the future.

Attitude Made Clear

There were passages in the statement which made clear the determination of the National Government to see that China and Japan exist together and share each other's destiny. It is our determination to continue exerting ourselves to have the people to proceed in cooperation with friendly countries with the completion of the Greater East Asia War and construction of Greater East Asia in a firm resolution to live together and die together.

In the past year it has been our lot to keep in the rear. We have been preoccupied with how to maintain peace and how to maintain the living of the people. In short, we have striven to cooperate in the spiritual and material fields as a good member of the rear service. The thought of how feeble our efforts have been overwhelms us with shame in the face of the gallantry of the officers and men of your country and the intense application of the people of your country behind the guns. We have to think out what we are to do in the future and we have a great wish that we will face the second year of the Greater Asia War in a grave attitude.

I take the occasion to make it clear to the friendly countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere that it is our decision that the various races of East Asia are traitors to East Asia unless they are the upholders of East Asia. It is our duty to take care that none of the races of East Asia will be a traitor to East Asia. We can talk of co-existence and co-prosperity among the races of East Asia only when they exert themselves after realizing the fact that following advanced Japan they can unmistakably be members of East Asia. Self-existence is possible where there is co-existence. Co existence among the various countries of East Asia becomes a possibility when they do what they can as members of East Asia.

It must be borne in mind that the cooperation of the various countries of East Asia should be absolutely positive, voluntary, and automatic. Cooperation of a passive sort would only end by creating a new cancer in East Asia. I hope that all this will be throughly understood by all friendly countries.

Question: What is your impression of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry?

Answer: The fact that your country has established the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry in the first Minister of Greater East Asia bears very vitally on cooperating in bringing the war to a successful end and on the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere after the successful execution of the war. His Excellency Kazuo Aoki, the first Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, is a man with an exceptionally intimate knowledge of the actual state of affairs in China and the future prospects of China, a knowledge which he acquired while he had been the highest economic adviser to the National Government since the return of the Chinese capital to Nanking.

Has Great Hopes

Each and every member of the National Government has a great deal to hope in all sincerity of the fact that His Excellency Aoki has become the first Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister. Allow me to state some of my personal views regarding the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

At the time the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry was established the opinion was heard in some quarters that there was no diplomacy within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. This was a very shallow view.

In the Greater East Asia of today what is needed in the first place is internal solidarity. Only when there is internal solidarity in the area is it possible to preserve it safe from foreign insults. The thing to be required is for the various countries comprising the Co-Prosperity Sphere to deepen one another's understanding and strengthen trust in one another through diplomacy of the heart of a sincere and straightforward sort. When the various countries and races of Greater East Asia pool their spiritual power, manpower, and material resources, a formidable iron and blood diplomacy toward the outside world becomes a possibility.

In Greater East Asia there is no room for the trickery which was in evidence in East Asia while the old order ruled. The one thing needed there is diplomacy of a sincere sort. Each of the countries of Greater East Asia has to cooperate with the others through diplomacy of the heart of a sincere, straightforward, and candid sort. Then, and then only, will it become possible to make prevail a very powerful policy toward countries outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere. All this will knock the bottom out of the strange theory that there is no diplomacy in East Asia.

AMERICA RETRACTS PLEDGE TO MOROCCO

Frenchmen Disappointed as Economic Aid Stopped—U.S. Admits Dearth of Ships

Tokyo Shimbun

SHANGHAI, December 20.—French authorities in Morocco were seriously disappointed because the United States Economic Mission now visiting Casablanca notified them that the United States was unable to fulfill the promise of giving economic aid to Morocco due to the shortage of bottoms.

This indicates that promise of economic aid by the United States is meaningless. It is believed that this retraction may prove a considerable obstacle in extending American influence in North Africa, and may also bring unfavorable effect on promises already made by the United States to help India and Near East countries.

U.S. Admits Shortage

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—The recent acute shortage of gasoline in the eastern part of the United States was caused by the suspension of distribution necessitated by the urgent supply of gasoline to the American forces in North Africa, it has been disclosed today.

A Washington dispatch reaching here states that the fact was revealed when the Price Control Bureau announced today that the embargo on the sale of gasoline for ordinary use in 17 Eastern States shall be lifted on the night of December 20.

To ease the harsh criticisms raised by the citizens, President Franklin Roosevelt issued the following special statement the same day:

"The United States Government, pressed by the urgent necessity of supplying the American Expeditionary Forces in North Africa with gasoline, took this inevitable step as the transportation from the oil producing State of Texas could not meet the urgent demand."

New Pact Is Hailed By Thai Educator

(Continued from Page 1)

ducting joint operations with the Japanese Forces.

Turning to political and diplomatic affairs the Prince called the readers' attention to the measures taken by the two Governments in cementing the bond of friendship between the two countries, such as the exchange of felicitation envoys and recognition by Thailand of Manchoukuo and Nanking Governments.

Thailand is an important constituent of the Co-Prosperity Sphere strategically, culturally and politically, in the attainment of the new world order, emphasized Prince Varavarn.

The writer said that Thailand, in an effort to fulfill its economic obligation to its ally by supplying Japanese occupied regions with needed commodities, was striving to secure self-sufficiency in daily necessities.

Touching on the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement, the Prince significantly stated that without a shadow of a doubt the Agreement would come to strengthen the bonds of reciprocal understanding.

Buddhists to Raise Fund for Thailand

(Continued From Page 1)

pon Buddhist Society told Domei Tuesday:

"The cultural agreement will strengthen the religious ties between Thailand and Japan and will facilitate cooperation between the Buddhists of Thailand with those of Japan for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is a most auspicious event. We have sought to contribute to the promotion of goodwill between the two countries also by undertaking to collect a Thailand flood relief fund by circulating notice to all our connections throughout the country. We shall raise the fund as quickly as possible and present it to Thailand in token of our deep friendship toward the Thai people."

Reich Embassy Gives Books

Aiding the campaign now being conducted under the sponsorship of the Nichi Nichi for collecting 1,000,000 books to be sent to servicemen at the front, the German Embassy in Tokyo contributed on Monday some 4,500 new books in Nipponese among which were "Outline of Things Germany," "German Diplomatic Policy," "A General View of Germany," etc.

All Shrines in Nippon Pray for Victory; Special Ceremony Held at Meiji Shrine

Prayers for achieving a successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, which should lead to the realization of Japan's war objectives and for the enhancement of its national prestige and glory, were offered at all Shinto shrines in Japan during the last few days in accordance with instructions from the Home Ministry.

The function was also observed at Meiji Shrine, at 9:50 a.m. on Tuesday, Chief Priest Admiral Ryokitsu Arima officiating. It was attended by a group of distinguished persons, including Chief of the Army General Staff General Gen Sugiyama, War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice-President Issei Iinuma of the Home Ministry Board of Shinto Rituals, and Governor of Tokyo Prefecture Mitsumaro Matsumura.

After ablutions, Chief Priest Arima stepped toward the sanctuary amidst the playing of the Shinto orchestra and opened its gates. Offering of sacred sakaki twigs and gifts, and recitation of Shinto prayers then followed. A stream of worshippers had been pouring into the shrine compound from early morning, who all fervently offered their prayers for a glorious victory and a successful ending of the war.

FIRST CALCUTTA BOMBING STAGED

(Continued From Page 1)

Indian people to move away from the neighborhood of all military establishments so as to avoid any accident. It is our sincere desire that such a situation as would plunge the Indian people into the fire of war would be liquidated before much damage is done."

Meanwhile, a Domei dispatch from Istanbul dated December 22 says that a Japanese Air Unit in a combined formation of fighters and bombers attacked Calcutta at night on December 20 and circled over the city for about two hours in the face of terrific anti-aircraft gunfire from below. Engaging the British fighters that came up to resist the onslaught on one hand, the Japanese bombed various parts of the city on the other.

The British military headquarters the same night issued the following communique:

"A Japanese Air Unit raided the Calcutta area on the night of December 20. The alarm was sounded at 10:17 p.m. The attack continued for about two hours. Bombs were dropped within a wide radius but damage to military establishments is slight."

Calcutta Hit Severely

Domei

HANOI, December 21.—Japanese warplanes on Sunday roared down on Calcutta, inflicting heavy damage on vital military establishments, according to a New Delhi broadcast intercepted here today. The raid was the first on Calcutta since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

British Panic-Stricken

Japan's bombings of Calcutta have thrown the British Indian authorities into great consternation, according to a Bangkok dispatch to Domei. The dispatch says that the American and British forces in India have issued an announcement that the results of the bombings are slight following their traditional policy of camouflaging the situation. Information reaching Bangkok, the dispatch further says, discloses that the sudden bombings of Calcutta have caused the British authorities to become panic-stricken and this has caused Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, to send an urgent telegraphic message of inquiry to the Governor of the Bengal Province and to order A. W. Evans, director of the Defense Bureau of the Indian Government, and several other military officers and proceed in haste to Calcutta and Chittagong for strengthening the defense.

IRON OUTPUT INCREASE IS PLANNED FOR TAIWAN

Will Be Able to Export Surplus To Southern Regions In Future

Taiwan will not only be self-sufficient in iron and steel materials but be able to export its surplus to the Southern Regions when a pig-iron processing plan, which was drafted by the experts of the Government-General with the assistance of Japanese iron industrialists, materializes, Domei reported Tuesday.

As a first step, the Taiwan Power Company will construct a giant steel mill on the island for the first single-unit operations in Taiwan through the utilization of power supplied by the Taikokei Power Station.

Simultaneously, the Japan Smelting Company is understood to be planning the construction of a new iron works in Niitaka, important port city of Taiwan.

U.S. RESORTS TO ARMS ACT

Lease-Lend Policy to Be Applied To French North, West Africa

Domei

LISBON, December 21.—The Washington Government has decided to apply the Arms Lease-Lend Act to French North and West Africa, reveals a Washington dispatch reaching here.

According to the announcement made by official circles in Washington, the Act will be applied in the form of a purely military agreement in order to avoid as much as possible political conflicts that may arise among the Allied nations concerned with the rebel Government in French Africa.

TO HELP FRENCH LABORERS

Count De Brinon to Supervise Activities in Germany

VICHY,—Creation of a "national committee of friends of French workers in Germany" was announced in the official French Gazette.

The main task of this committee will be to look after their interests of French workers in Germany and to give their families in France material and moral support. Its activities will be supervised by the Secretary of State, Ambassador-at-Large Count Fernand de Brinon.

The committee will act as the official representative of French workers in Germany.

HIS MAJESTY HEARS EXPLOITS

(Continued From Page 1)

was at its peak from about 2:30 a.m., December 23.

A detachment of the Wake attack force which had landed on the Peacock promontory on the eastern coast of Wake took the enemy, preoccupied with the frontal attack from the southern coast, completely by surprise and captured the battery on the promontory. Then it broke through the machine-gun nests and drove straight into the midst of the Americans commanded by Commander Winfield Cunningham, commander of the American garrison at Wake, and the commander of the marines, who were rushing to the first line to supervise the fighting. With lightning speed the detachment took them prisoner and forced the enemy troops in the neighborhood, numbering 200, to surrender. Thus it paved the way for the general victory. At about 6:30 a.m. the commander of the Japanese Landing Party accepted the surrender of the garrison commander and undertook to disarm the Americans on Wake and the neighboring isles. Part of the force was dispatched to the Wilks Island, where fighting was still raging, to reinforce the Japanese there.

The reinforcement to Wilks Island, after severe fighting, captured the high-angle guns on the island, but with dawn the enemy saw that the Japanese were isolated from the main force and decided to overwhelm them by sheer weight of numbers. In the terrific engagement, Chief Warrant Officer Tamura, who was in command, fell, followed by a number of others, until they were reduced to a bare dozen men. They were holding a hundred and scores of Americans at bay, when at 8 a.m. reinforcements came from Wake and at last the Americans surrendered. Thus at 10:30 a.m. the occupation of the Wake Island and its neighboring isles was completed.

U.S. STUDENTS MOBILIZED

School Terms Lengthened; 150,000 Given Special Training

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the Manpower Commission of the United States Government, today announced that the term of special science training for 150,000 students of colleges shall be temporarily lengthened and also that 150,000 youths shall undergo special training at schools in accordance with the Military Service Law, information from Washington reveals.

It is recalled that the Washington Government has recently inaugurated training at all universities and colleges within the country for mobilization in the ammunition industry.

LANDING COMMEMORATED

Domei

MANILA, December 22.—Imperial Forces stationed in the Philippines early this morning held ceremonies commemorating the landing a year ago today of crack Japanese troops at Lingayen Bay, Luzon.

The officers and men renewed their determination to see the present war through to final victory and prayed for the repose of the souls of their dead comrades.

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WASHIMI, FUJIKURA TAKE TENNIS HONORS

Both Seeded No. 1 in Singles; Miss Yamakawa Leads in Women's Division

The No. 1 spots in the national tennis rankings for 1942 in the men's and women's singles were awarded to Goro Fujikura of Keio University, Tamotsu Washimi of Waseda University and Miss Michiko Yamakawa of the Koshien Club, respectively, according to the rankings announced Tuesday by the Japan Athletic Training Association.

The first place went to two men, because their records this year were so equal that the selection committee could not find the slightest difference on which to decide the first and second rankings. Second ranking player, therefore was not selected.

Fujikura Chosen Again

For Goro Fujikura, cannon-ball ace of the Keio University tennis team, top position comes as an accustomed spot, because he was selected No. 1 last year. For Tamotsu Washimi, top ranking is a grand promotion for he climbed from 14th place.

The rankings show a considerable shuffling of position from last year among the first 10 in both the men and women's divisions, especially in the men's. So that such stars as Jiro Kumamaru of Keio University, who was ranked No. 2 last year dropped to No. 6. Along with Washimi, another collegian from Keio Shin Tanabe, made a great jump. He climbed to third place from 13th over Osamu Akimoto and Kenzo Uhara of Hitachi Works.

In the women's division, Miss Michiko Yamakawa rose from third spot to take the top position. Miss Sumi Sawada of the Koshien Club dropped from No. 1 to No. 3. Miss Sachiko Kamo, Den-en club, who failed to be ranked among the first five last year, rose to No. 2, a position held last year by Mrs. Junko Nakamuda who dropped to No. 4.

In the men's doubles the pair of Yasuo Murakami and Haruo Horikoshi, of the Koshien Club, retained their top ranking from last year. The youthful pair of Fujikura and Yamakawa of Keio University, replaced Uhara and Kusumoto in the No. 2 rating. The 1941 leaders were placed fifth.

The combination of Miss Kamo and Miss Michiko Oura, of the Den-en club, was given the first place in the women's doubles.

The 1942 tennis rankings follow:

Men's Singles

1. Tamotsu Washimi (Waseda) and Goro Fujikura (Keio).
3. Shin Tanabe (Keio)
4. Osamu Akimoto (Takemori Company)
5. Kenzo Uhara (Hitachi Works)
6. Jiro Kumamaru (Keio)
7. Shinzo Okada (Keio)
8. Morihiko Takahashi (Keio)
9. Haruo Horikoshi (Koshien Club)
10. Yasushi Kimura (Toyo Spinning Co.)

Men's Doubles

1. Murakami-Horikoshi (Koshien Club)
2. Fujikura-Yamakawa (Keio)
3. Tanabe-O. Okada (Keio)
4. Washimi-Ito (Waseda)
5. Uhara-Kusumoto (Hitachi Works)

Womens Singles

1. Michiko Yamakawa (Koshien Club)
2. Sachiko Kamo (Den-en Club)
3. Sumi Sawada (Koshien Club)
4. Junko Nakamuda (Den-en Club)
5. Reiko Miyagi (Den-en Club)

Women's Doubles

1. Kamo-Oura (Den-en Club)
2. Sawada-Yamakawa (Koshien Club)
3. Nakamuda-Kamo (Den-en Club)
4. Keiko Asanaga-Asabuki (Den-en Club)
5. Yamakawa-Sato (Koshien Club)

IWASAKI MAKES DONATION

Head of Mitsubishi Concern Gives Welfare Ministry ¥150,000

Baron Koyata Iwasaki, President of the Mitsubishi Sha, Limited, donated ¥150,000 to the Welfare Ministry on Monday toward the fund for aiding private social welfare bodies throughout the country.

It is recalled in this connection that Baron Iwasaki has annually contributed the sum of ¥100,000 for more than 10 years for the same purpose.

Addresses Nippon Youths

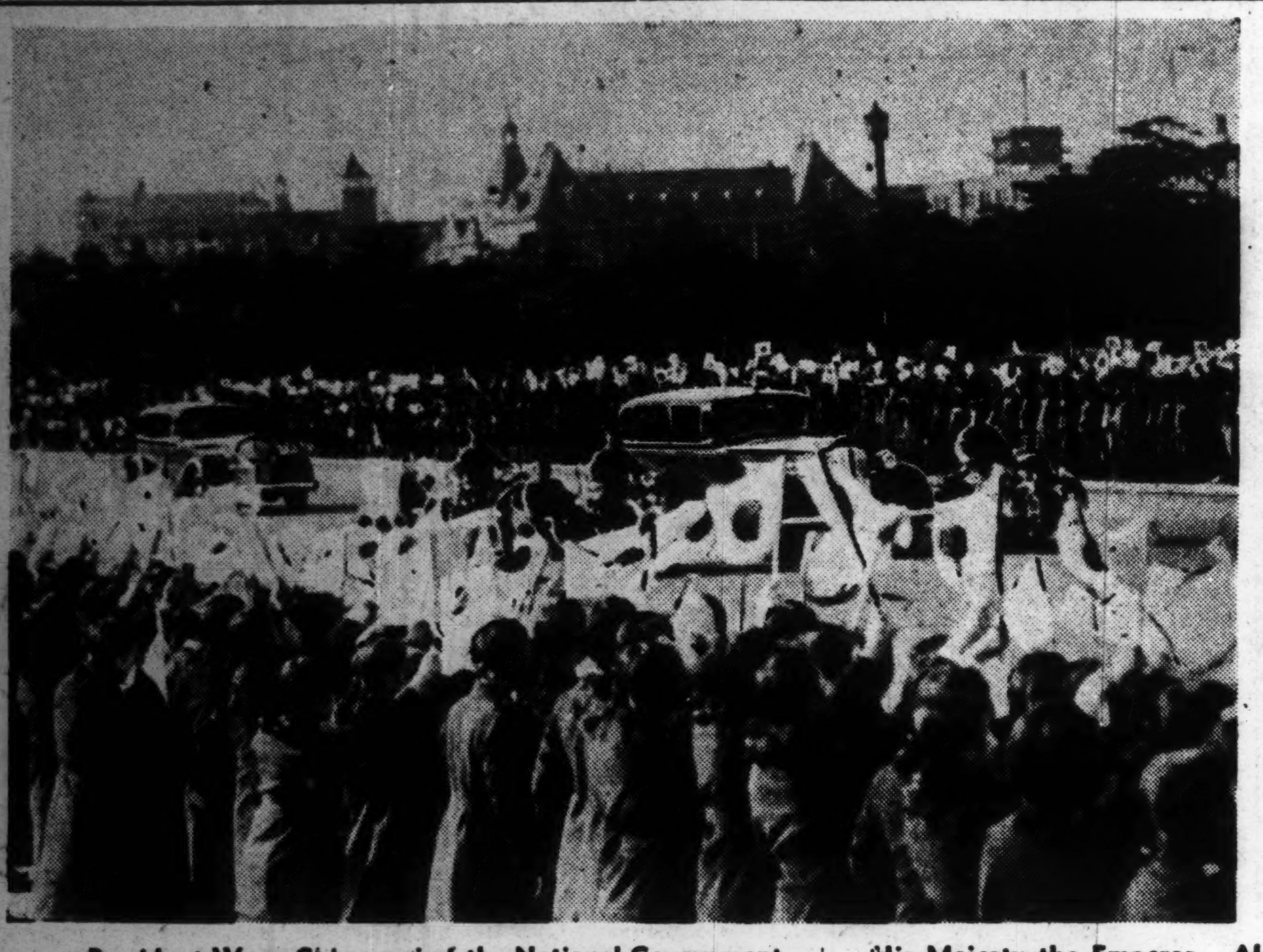
C.P.S.

NANKING, December 21.—Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, recently addressed Nipponese youths at the first lecture meeting of the Cadre Nippon Youth Corps sponsored by Nipponese youth organizations here for the purpose of promoting the youth movement and of effecting closer liaison with the New Citizens' Movement of the National Government.

1942 Vintage Superb

BERLIN.—Because of weather conditions juice from grapes harvested this year in the Moselle and Rhine districts have fermented with exceptional rapidity, and in the majority of cellars "1942 wine" is already clarifying, according to reports received here.

President Wang Impressed by Imperial Favors



President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China who is now visiting this country to express congratulations on Nippon's brilliant war victories proceeded to the Imperial Palace Tuesday morning to hold a reunion with His Majesty the Emperor. Along the route leading to the Imperial Palace was lined with boys and girls of the national schools who cheered the President and his suite as they moved toward the Imperial Palace as shown in above photo.

Right: President Wang meeting the press immediately after his return from the Palace to express his deep feeling of gratitude for the various acts of Imperial Favor granted him.

Madame Wang Ching-Wei Outlines Responsibility of Women of China

Equal Share of Burdens Must Be Shouldered, Says Spouse of President of Nanking Government in Address Delivered on December 8

Clearly defining the actual status of women in China's social order today, Madame Wang Ching-wei, spouse of the President of the National Government of China and member of the Central Political Council, declared that although it is impossible for a woman to follow the ways of a man completely, she can render the same service to the State if afforded equal opportunities in education. This noteworthy statement was made in the course of an address delivered at Canton during the Asia Development Mass Meeting held in that city on December 8 on the subject The Responsibility of China's Womanhood.

The full text of Madame Wang's speech, supplied through the courtesy of the Press Bureau of the International Publicity Board of Nanking, follows:

In commemorating the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia today, it is not necessary for me to reiterate the numerous phenomenal successes of the Imperial Japanese Forces on land, at sea and in the air. Their achievements are only too well known to you all. But what I do wish to remind you is that these victories, unparalleled in the course of history, are not accidental, and have been brought about as a result of grim determination and preparedness. Likewise, the defeat of the Anglo-American imperialists is also no accidental, but attributable to various factors.

After a year of the War China is still not yet a belligerent, though she has carried into practice her determination to share comforts and hardships alike with her Ally. Despite the worn-out state of our country following recent years of distress, we have done our best and contributed what we can towards the successful prosecution of the War.

Men Are Always Ready

Only a small portion of our manpower has been organized into armies, though our men are always ready for service when the call comes. We must admit that our present armies are as yet not fully organized and trained, but they are doing their best to execute their duties as soldiers. We shall strive our best to relieve our friendly Ally of as much as possible of the work in the pacification of our rural districts and the protection of our own compatriots, so that the men of our friendly Ally may devote their energies to even more responsible duties.

Others of our population must be induced to attend to their normal pursuits, including the cultivation of the soil, and the development of our resources and industrial rehabilitation. We must be prepared for even greater responsibilities to come.

While many among us have cultivated the courage to endure the necessary hardships imposed on us by the exigencies of the times, I must point that there are people whose only concern is for ease and enjoyment. When they heard of the capitulation of British and Dutch colonies in the Southern Regions, their only thought goes to the possibility of getting cheap supplies of rice, and gasoline. But they forget that time must be allowed for the destructive phases of the war to be remedied before the constructive phase can be commenced. They also forget that it is necessary for a people to exert their own efforts for sufficiency before they may proceed to measures to complement their own needs by foreign supplies.

People Represent Nation

I also wish to impress upon my compatriots the fact that each one of them represents his mother country, and so he should be careful in his acts lest they may reflect on its prestige. Let us be careful and exacting in our own conduct so that we may not through our own actions cause a slur to be placed on our country. Among one of the President's poetical compositions is a couplet reading: "Only when we have fully reproved ourselves for our faults, may we demonstrate against the wrongs of other people."

I particularly wish to discuss the status of China's women today. According to constitutional provisions, absolute equality exists between man and woman. This equality has been won not without struggle, for during the progress of the revolutionary movement, all our comrades, without distinction of sex, have contributed their efforts to its success. But while no discrimination exists in the constitutional provisions, we must not overlook the realities of the situation, and consider the actual place held by women in China's social order today.

Women Are Capable

In this connection, I may say that if our women are afforded equal opportunities in education, their attainments will equal those of men, and likewise they will render the same service to the State. No fear may then be entertained for their position. But we must not forget that certain differences, natural and otherwise, exist between man and woman, and it is impossible for a woman to follow the ways of a man completely, just as it is impossible for a man to take up all the activities of a woman. There are, moreover, differences in personal inclinations and attainments, and accordingly there are different vocations and professions for various people.

A woman holding a professional job in society, for instance, enjoys exactly the same status as one who stays at home and performs the duties of a "good wife and mother," for both of them are useful persons in society. But when I think of our women today, I cannot help entertaining the fear that we have failed in living up to the aspirations of our martyrs who had sacrificed themselves in the hope that we may live up to their expectations. For among the women of China who hold professional posts in society today, there are of course many who perform their duties faithfully and with equal efficiency as their male colleagues, but there are more who merely occupy such positions in name without doing the work that is called upon them. And among the women who stay at home, there are also many who fail to discharge fully the duties of a "good wife and mother."

For it cannot be denied that among China's young womanhood today, there are countless persons who neither care to serve society in a constructive manner nor are prepared to take on the onerous duties of a mistress at home. They concern themselves mostly with attention to their personal charm, and for lack of better employment of their time, resort to such undesirable practices as gambling or even worse recreations.

Enumerates Rules

If the women of China do not brace themselves up, how can they expect to discharge their duties as citizens of the State, and their obligations as wives and mothers at home? How can they expect then to preserve their privileges which have been won not without effort? Unless the women of China first respect themselves, they cannot command the respect of others. If they should constitute themselves useless members of society, and spend their time in wasteful and expensive pursuits while the men labor and toil, can they call themselves equal members of society?

In the midst of our commemoration of the first Anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia in which the efforts of every one are called for, I cannot keep silent as I think of the future of China's womanhood. If we do not rectify our mistakes in time, we shall have no time for future regrets. Generally speaking, there is nothing which can be won without efforts, and let us not expect things out of other people's grace. If we work, we shall earn our deserved reward. I earnestly hope, therefore, that our women, who constitute half of our population, will all realize the need to constitute themselves useful members of society, and share with our menfolk the task of the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia.

HONGKONG'S FALL A YEAR AGO TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

party. It was a trying moment for me until I learned of the success of the first landing party.

The first landing was carried out successfully, thanks to the secrecy of its method, with little loss, but the second group was greeted with an intense fire from the enemy who had learned about our plan.

Sound Like Waterfall

To us who were waiting to start on the next landing attack, the sound of machine-gun bullets and cannon shells came over the 1,000-meter channel like the continuous sound of a waterfall. It was no pleasant sound, that sound of shells and bullets, which was an endless series of whistling and explosions.

At that time, I visualized desperate fighting taking place at the edge of the coast across the channel. The main strength of the Iwasa Unit which had landed together with the advance force of another unit had set foot squarely in front of an enemy tochka without knowing it in the darkness.

Confronted by a fierce barrage from the enemy, the unit had no time to fire their artillery pieces so they charged boldly into the enemy with their bayonets and hand grenades.

The men fought bravely here, and one, Sub-Lieutenant Takada, is said to have slashed mercilessly at the resisting Indian troops despite bullet wounds he received on both arms.

The Nakanishi Contingent of our Unit too had to fight from the very beginning, for after gaining control of a highway, they were immediately attacked by enemy tanks. The men of this contingent, too, took to hand grenade tactics and at the same time, firing at the tanks, they stopped eight of them.

Sub-Lieutenant Nakanishi received a wound in his arm and a first class private was killed in this engagement, while we too were showered with hand grenades and machine gun bullets as we advanced toward the height east of the reservoir in the darkness of the night.

Day dawned to find us completely cut off from our advance troops, and in spite of all my fretting, I could do nothing. Slashing down five or six Indian soldiers who came fleeing across my path, I pushed on into the hills where I met the Oshima contingent.

Enemy Fire Severe

The joy and relief I felt then lasted only an instant, as the enemy soon opened up a fierce barrage upon us from the top of the hill as we started climbing it with our guns dismantled.

Twelve of our men fell in a short period of time under this sudden barrage. Listening to Commander Oshima as he said, "I have no words to excuse myself for the great number of men who were sacrificed under my command," I could not but hold the tears from arising in my eyes.

We pushed forward relentlessly over the hilly roads in order to make contact with the advance troops, and as we approached the northern outskirts of the city, we were fired at from both flanks. It seemed that our advance troops had gone ahead so far that the enemy had got in between us.

On December 20, we continued to advance together with a part of the Wakamatsu unit, while fighting off the enemy who was firing at us from both flanks. Then circling to the left we arrived at the Jardines scouting hill toward sundown.

On December 21, we met another unit on a height south of the Jardines observation hill. Only then did we get a clear idea of the situation of the battle lines.

At sundown rain began to fall heavily. We received a report that the Wakamatsu contingent of the Noguchi unit was engaged in fierce fighting.

The artillery fire did not stop for a long time. We learned that First Class Private Inoue and Private Kurahashi whom we had sent as messengers to another contingent were killed and wounded respectively. Recalling the bright faces of these intelligent subordinates, I could not sleep all night in the midst of the continued heavy rainfall.

On December 22, we dug trenches half way up the hill to which we had advanced. Together with the headquarters of another unit we watched the offensive operation of our troops up the steep slope of Mount Nicholson. Half-buried under sand flying from the explosions of enemy shells, we held to our entrenched positions. There was no reason why we should be able to capture easily the island which had been totally transformed into a big fortress.

We tensely watched our engineering squad and small squads of infantrymen capture one tochka after another as the troops slowly crept up the steep incline of Mount Nicholson.

Few Britishers Dead

As we too followed up the hill, we counted the corpses left by the fleeing enemy to find that the majority of them were Canadian and Indian troops and very few Britishers. Thus, we learned of the cowardly method of the Britishers who tried to sacrifice as many of their colonial troops as possible to save themselves.

We advanced about 1,000 meters on this day. What amazed us most was the efficiency of the enemy pill-boxes. If the Japanese soldiers had been stationed in these pill boxes, they would have defended it indefinitely, I thought.

Thanks to the complete efficiency of the pill-boxes, we were able to fill our bags with numerous food supplies to relieve us from worrying about food for some time yet to come even if the rear line units carrying our food supply did not catch up with us.

In our trenches half way up the hill, we enjoyed feasts of canned meat, bacon, ham, asparagus, bread, butter, and even coffee. "What weaklings be those Englishmen who in spite of such ample food and their huge physical frames still lose to us;" explained our men as they filled their stomachs. The sight of the six-foot Britishers kneeling before our stout men and begging for their lives is something more comical than pitiful.

On December 23, we advanced further to the height south of the race track. At last, the enemy seemed to have tired down, and we could clearly discern the swift advance of the attacking troops.

On December 24, we descended from the height and arrived at a point west of the race track. Together with our Commander, we advanced to the very front line. That night, we took our position in an apartment building on a certain crossroad and gained control of all the roads in the neighborhood.

The enemy, however, started counter-attacking with tanks. The Tada contingent conducted a fierce gun duel with these tanks. We took hand grenades and prepared to jump out of our positions to meet the tanks, but the flight of these tanks were too swift to give us a chance to test our mettle. From seven to eight tanks, armored cars, and automobiles were destroyed by the accurate firing of our Tada unit.

As dawn approached the enemy suddenly became silent. In the first light of daybreak, we saw the pitiful remains of enemy vehicles which had been wrecked by our mines.

Enemy Forces Surrender

As we prepared to continue our advance on December 25, we learned that the enemy had surrendered.

One shell from the enemy positions exploded somewhere near us . . . and then another . . . and then all was quiet.

This silence was something which seemed unreal. Had the enemy really surrendered? Finally, at sundown, we learned that the first report was true. The enemy had surrendered.

The next day, December 26, was a bright, clear day. From the distance we heard the strains of the march, "Aikoku Koshin Kyoku," coming over the warm breeze of that day which reminded us of spring.

It seemed that the automobile of the intelligence squad equipped with a microphone had come to the front. We had not bathed for about a month and whiskers covered our faces thickly, but the popular strains of the march made us forget all this.

As I recalled the fighting from December 18 to the previous night, I was filled with indescribably moving emotions. During that interval, we had fought mostly with Canadian and Indian troops and when at last the time came to engage with the English troops, they raised their hands in surrender.

What wicked people the Englishmen be, I thought. On my way up to the front, I questioned some Canadian prisoners who believed that Hongkong had already fallen. Furthermore, they did not know about the beginning of the Nippon-American War and thought that the Japanese planes flying over their heads were British.

Not once did we see British planes over us. One Canadian prisoner told me that he became a soldier because he had no money.

The ways of Englishmen who bought the lives of these ignorant men with money and then surrendered when their own lives were threatened is something the Japanese psychology cannot understand.

One Indian corporal who had fallen prisoner, with tears flowing from his eyes, exclaimed before me:

"Asia will have to unite. Indians are slaves of the British. Ah, we poor Indians! Asia must unite!"

Thus broken in spirit and blabbing almost like a lunatic, this Indian corporal was still preaching the true gospel of New Greater Asia.

HAIRPINS RATIONED IN U.S.

Shoes and Chewing Gum to Be Regulated Also

LISBON.—Chewing gum and hairpins have now also been rationed in the United States.

Last year American women used 140,000,000 packets of pins, according to the Baltimore Sun, which adds that they thus carried on their fair heads the weight in steel of three large destroyers. The total weight of these hair-pins is said to have been 4,371 tons.

Shoes may also be rationed soon, the paper believes.

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HISTORY OF DANCING

Michio Ito

Tibet, Mystery Land of Central Asia, Is Credited With the Origin Of Many Things, but Few Know That From Its Wild, Religious Dance Developed the Graceful Art of the European Ballet

The art of the dance is one that expresses human thought or emotion by means of bodily movement. When a person is glad his first reaction is to smile. The smile merges into a titter and the titter into laughter. When laughter reaches a certain point the impulse is to clap hands and stamp the feet. One may even make noises by striking various objects to express his feelings with different sounds. When a noise no longer satisfies, he begins to wave his arms and jump around. That is the case with joy. In the case of sorrow, one's voice breaks into weeping, possibly followed by loud wailing. In extreme anguish, one may shake from head to toe and roll about the room. The same may be said of anger.

But these reactions are instinctive not deliberate. When they become deliberate, they are called, in the case of noise, music, and in the case of words, literature. When neither sound nor words seem adequate expression, they become the dance. Only then is art born.

Surveying primitive life, we find that the dance invariably emerges when human emotion reaches a certain level. Every race of mankind has its own dance form, which differs according to culture and temperament. The variety multiplies in differences of topography, climate and custom. There are national characteristics in the French, Spanish, Japanese, and other dance forms and when these are divided according to more local, or rural, forms, they become folk dances. Distinctions exist between north and south, mountains and seaside.

"Buyo"

The Japanese generality for the dance is "buyo," composed of two characters, each alone meaning "dance." The character "bu," more often pronounced "mai," refers to a moving object. It connotes something in the air, like a falling leaf or a bird on the wing. On the other hand, "yo," usually converted into "odori," refers to something moving on the ground, as a rabbit leaps over the landscape.

Curiously, primitive dances consist chiefly of foot movements. Native African war dances, funeral dances or harvest celebrations are done with footwork. The more advanced and cultured dances concern body and arm movements. These movements or gestures are the "mai" of Japanese dancing. Thus Japanese dancing may be classified as the instinctive "odori" and the more intellectual "mai."

From the artistic viewpoint, the ideal dance is a synthesis of literature, music, painting and sculpture. But the pure art of the dance has lagged far behind the other fine arts, largely because the human body is its medium and, therefore, it is too easily retarded by natural limitations. Moreover, the nineteenth century was a period in which the human body was held in widespread contempt, or else was disregarded. There was a physical side to human beings but it was subverted, another factor in the tardy progress of the art of the dance. There was even a time when dancing was widely regarded as a sport of the devil, condemned and abhorred.

The art of the dance may be divided into the Occidental and the Oriental. Through the centuries the demarcation has become clearly defined. The Oriental dance is chiefly literary, while the Occidental dance is symbolic. To understand how this came about, it is necessary to look back over the history of dancing, noting from the outset that the modern professional dancer is a development of the folk dancer.

Occidental Dance

Taking the European dance first, the ballet may be traced to Tibet. There the clergy exercises the utmost influence, and long ago a clever priest divided the women of his country into those capable of motherhood and those who were not. The latter were trained as courtesans, singers and dancers, for the pleasure of men. The development of the dance in those days was remarkable, and the fundamental figures of the ballet as it is known in Europe today may be considered as having originated at that time.

In Egypt, under the ancient dynasties, there were two kinds of dancing. One was the sacred and spiritual dance performed at temple ceremonies and the other was the profane, sensual dance given in the ancient equivalent of a modern cafe. The "hoochy-koochy" dance, with its sensuous hip movements, may have been representative of the latter. The sacred and profane dance were distinct and apart from each other, however.

Greek scholars and students took those dances to Greece, where they were consciously developed further. Plato called dancing the highest culture of man, an indication of the degree of splendor it attained in ancient Greece. Greece transplanted in its own soil much of Egyptian culture, just as Japan adopted much of the civilization of ancient China. The Greeks also developed the dance through the ancient Olympic Games, which sponsored the beautification of the human body to the utmost. Accordingly, the art of the dance went far in ancient Greece, and ancient opera emerged from it. But the Greek dance dtgenerated in ancient Rome, where it became a fashionable diversion during bacchanalian feasts.

Around the fourteenth century, dancing was prohibited as an evil, sinful pastime, but in the sixteenth century, at the height of the Italian Renaissance, Italian minstrels and street performers were dancing for the populace. The dances of Pierrot, Columbine, Harlequin and Puncinello are vestiges of those days. Among those dancers was a skillful Roman who combined acrobatics with dancing. He juggled daggers, danced on tiptoe and could pirouette 16 times in succession. This sort of thing became quite popular in Italy, and from it was evolved the Italian ballet. From Italy the ballet went to France, where from the time of Louis XIV it was performed on state occasions at Court.

European Ballet

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the ballet progressed to the Scandinavian countries and thence to Russia, where under the genius of such masters as Fokine it emerged as the modern Russian ballet. Thus the European ballet developed. Basically, it entails dancing to pretty music on the toes and leaping in graceful curves. It is little more than that. It is based on acrobatic technique, but it is popularly called classical.

However, toward the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, there developed a new form of dance which disregarded the technique and pattern of the classic dance. It followed impressionistic lines and was developed by such famed artists as Isadora Duncan, Maud Allan, and Ruth St. Denis. Painting likewise developed the same tendency at about that time, the post-impressionist school emerging from the academic.

That, in rough outline, is the course of the Occidental dance, leading up to the impressionistic school. Of course, there are many tributaries to the main stream, folk dances, Spanish dances, Irish dances and so forth. But it is apparent that the dance form which went to Europe cast off its religious aspects and devoted itself chiefly to the pleasure of the masses.

The dance form which went East from Egypt retained its religious significance and became something mystic and sacred. Thus it still is in India, Java and Siam. A dance form that depends solely on music and technique has no literary meaning. Nevertheless, there is significance in the Oriental dance which evolved from religion. For example, in ancient Egypt hundreds of priests would begin a chant in praise of God and when the chant reached its height a virgin would begin to dance in a hypnotic trance. This dance still prevails unaltered in Oriental temples. At the same time, it has been vulgarized and performed to singing for the pleasure of the masses. It is easy to see that Oriental dancing depends much on chanting or singing, which is to say, literary forms.

Japanese Dance

Being Oriental, the Japanese dance likewise is literary. It is said to have originated from the dance of Ame-no-Uzume-no-Mikoto before the rocky portals of Heaven. Later, when intercourse with China was opened, the Chinese "dengaku" and "sarugaku" were brought in. Both were similar to the sixteenth century Italian street performances. The "dengaku" was given on festivals and the "sarugaku" was a sort of comic pantomime. They were Japanized and developed into the "kyogen," from which emerged the Noh dance, soon to become immensely popular among bourgeois Japanese.

At the same time, the dance of Ame-no-Uzume-no-Mikoto was passed on from the mythological ages through succeeding generations. It was brought to Kyoto during the time of Oda and Toyotomi by a woman of Izumo named Okuni. She danced in the dry river beds in Kyoto to the beat of a small bell, wearing a red sash over a black Buddhist robe. She danced for evangelical purposes, but she was a pretty woman and the people of Kyoto made much of her dancing. Her lover, Sanza Nagoya, composed popular songs for her to sing as she danced. This was the origin of the Kabuki dance.

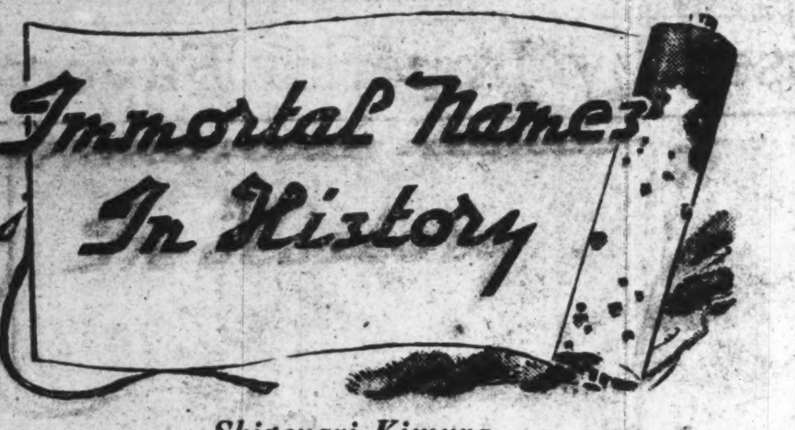
It should be remembered too that there were wandering minstrels who lived on boats in the Inland Sea and who often entertained fisher-folk with songs and puppet shows to the accompaniment of beats on square wooden bars. They became so popular that eventually they went inland, venturing ultimately to Osaka. There they combined with the vulgarized "heike biwa," a kind of ballad recited to the music of a sort of guitar known as the "biwa." That was the origin of the now famous Bunraku puppet drama.

Kabuki Drama

The example of Okuni of Izumo meanwhile was widely copied and vulgarized. Actresses playing men's roles began to talk and act so licentiously in public that the authorities felt compelled to prohibit women from the stage. The prohibition gave rise to the institution now known as "oyama," men who specialize in women's roles on the stage. The "samisen," a kind of banjo, was highly developed then, and Kabuki performances progressed steadily. It soon became the popular drama of the masses, the common folk were barred from performances of Noh drama, which were reserved for the warrior-aristocracy of the Tokugawa Shogunate. A classical Kabuki repertoire developed, but the dancing became so obscene that the authorities banned it. Therefore, Kabuki performers were forced to resort to imitating the puppet shows, and the rigid, correct mannerisms of the present day Kabuki dance were evolved. It became accompanied by the "nagauta" and "kiyomoto" forms of song, which also are still heard with the Japanese dance.

I have taken the trouble to trace the histories of Oriental and Occidental dancing in this fashion, because I believe that the dance of the future should be developed from both. To return to my original distinction, the Western dance is "odori" and the Eastern dance is "mai." Movements of the legs and feet are most highly developed in Western dancing. Oriental dancing consists mainly of movements of the arms, hands and torso and it is far more significant in its figures. But as long as the Japanese dance remains literary, it remains a folk dance and cannot be considered international or truly artistic.

My thesis is that the dance of tomorrow must have a fair balance of the Western "odori" and the Eastern "mai." With abundant passion and zealous, conscious effort, I have great hopes for the development of the dance form of the future. (Michio Ito in The Chisei.)



Immortal Names In History

Shigenari Kimura

Masatsura Kusunoki and Nagatonokami Shigenari Kimura are the two outstanding stars of Japanese History. Both served their lords from early youth, totally disregarding life for the sake of the lords. Both were not merely daring and bold but thoughtful as well, and knowing that all circumstances were against them, they went through great hardships with their lives at stake. If Masatsura Kusunoki can be likened to the cherry blossoms of Miyoshino, Shigenari Kimura may be likened to the plum blossoms of Naniwazu whose fragrance is remembered by a latr world.

Shigenari was the son of Hitachinosuke Shigeyuki Kimura, a retainer of Hidetsugu Toyotomi. Shigeyuki had been serving the Toyotomi family from the time of Hideyoshi, but at the time of Taiko Hidetsugu Toyotomi, the Sasaki family, to which he belonged, suffered the wrath of the Taiko and was sentenced to death. Shigeyuki was likewise ordered to commit "harakiri" at the Myoshinji Temple of Kyoto. Fortunately his wife, who was with child, managed to escape to Toribuchi in Koshu and after a few months gave birth to a son, who was named Shigenari.

Till his fifth year, Shigenari spent lonely days with his mother, but his where abouts were soon discovered by a distant relative, Yoshizato Sasaki, who taught him the ways of a warrior. After receiving strict training for some fifteen years, he was called to the Osaka Castle in his tweneith year, to serve under Hideyori.

Inborn Loyalty

His loyalty to his lord was inborn. Although he knew well the frivolousness of his lord, Hideyori, the rashness of his lord's mother, Yodogimi, and the shallowness of Yodogimi's favorites, Ono and his son, he served them loyally, saying that it could not have been by mere chance that he had come to serve under them.

Those at the Osaka Castle were far from being contented. They frowned at Yodogimi's shameful conduct and were enragde at the behavior on Ono and his son. However, they remained at the castle for the sake of the stipends they received. Indeed, the Osaka Castle was like a house with a rotten pillar.

However, Shigenari and a few others always remained faithful. Although still a youth, he excelled the others in courage, and his character was fine and flawless as his face was handsome. It need not be told that he was loved by everyone and was the most popular in the castle. His name was mentioned with Sanada, Goto, and Chosokabe as the four leaders of the Osaka castle.

He was, moreover, a great warrior. He won in every battle and in his first battle he reduced the great army of Yoshinobu Satake, the great general from the north, to a pitiful state, this winning fame for himself.

His lord tried to grant him a letter of approval, but he refused it, saying, "A letter of approval is self-advertisement when going to serve a new master. Although I am not of much worth, I swear that I will never serve two lords. A letter of approval will not be of any use to me."

Iyeyasu's Scheme

Iyeyasu Tokugawa, whose sole ambition was to usurp the power from Toyotomi, was one of the nation's most caunning politicians. Much as he wanted to crush Toyotomi, he was too wise to show his claws. Hiding them carefully, he schemed and designed to gradually weaken the Toyotomi family and diminish its popularity.

Such generals as Katagiri and Kimura of the Toyotomi faction saw through Iyeyasu's trickery and took care not to be caught in the trap. However, the castle was run by Yodogimi, whose favorites, Ono and his son, were fools enough to blunder and become his victims.

In the peace treaty drawn up after the battle of 1614, Yyeyasu required as one of the conditions that the moats of Osaka Castle be filleed, as proof of eternal peace.

The moat was really the life of the Oaska Castle. When Hideyoshi was stil lalive he had boasted of the strength of his castle, saying that the only way the castle could be destroyed would be through the signing of a treaty of peace, and the filling of the moat. Iyeyasu had remembered these words and acted accordingly. What Hideyoshi had said so unwittingly had become the cause of the downfall of his house. Neither the great Taiko, nor Hideyori, nor the many generals of the Osaka Castle had been able to foresee it.

The treaty was finally ready to be signed. A messenger had to be sent to Iyeyasu's headquarters for the signature, and that person would have to be one capable and worthy of the important task. The choice fell upon Shigenari Kimura.

As the envoy was to represent the lord, Hideyori wished him to look as distinguished as possible. He therefore sent Shigenari a beautiful piece of armor. However, Shigenari refused it, saying, "I thank you sincerely for your great kindness. But as I am going as an envoy of peace and not of war, I feel that an armor is not suitable at this time. May your honor allow me to go in a linen kamishimo."

At Chausuyama

A little later he was at Iyeyasu's headquarters at Chausuyama, where the retainers were waiting in fine shining armor with halberd and spear at their side to frighten young Shigenari with Iyeyasu's powers.

But Iyeyasu's retainers were taken aback to see Shigenari come in a kamishimo. He quietly dismounted from his horse at the gate and walked to the entrance. Bungo-no-kami Nishio and Ukon-no-Daifu Nagai, both clad in imposing armor, were there to receive him. They politely led him to the envoy's room and inquired of his mission.

Shigenari firmly said, "I have come on a very important mission today. I wish to see Lord Iyeyasu and personally convey the message to him." Struck with Shigenari's dignity, the two led him to Iyeyasu.

The hall was lined with powerful generals and retainers of the Tokugawa family. Yoshinao Owari, Yorinobu Mito, Naotaka Ii, Takatora Todo, and many others sat dignified and erect. Shigenari did not even bow to them and went strutting forward to Iyeyasu. Naokatsu Nagai and Toshikatsu Doi called after him, "You're too forward. Stop!"

Shigenari took no heed, and going before Iyeyasu, politely reported his mission. Then retracing his steps toward the lower end of the hall, he bowed low and for the first time made his salutation.

Shortly the treaty document was brought in. Iyeyasu took it to seal it with his blood, and thrust his sword into his fourth finger. The blood, however, would not come out. Iyeyasu muttered, "When one grows old, he's even left without blood."

The retainers all looked at Shigenari, expecting him to say that some other form of seal would do. However, as Shigenari kept staring before him without uttering a word, Iyeyasu finally bit the tip of his tongue and with that blood sealed the treaty.

The document was then brought to Shigenari. He looked at it for a while, and seeing that everything was satisfactory, he bowed before it reverently, put it into a brocaded bag, and hanging the bag around his neck, bowed low and left the headquarters. Upon leaving, he bowed to everyone, unlike the time of his arrival, and left quietly and well composed.

The retainers were greatly impressed by Shigenari's perfect conduct. Even Iyeyasu was heard to remark, "Kimura is certainly a good samurai. He has sharp eyes. He is too good for Osaka."

Shigenari had really gone in a light outfit to pounce upon Iyeyasu when he had the chance. But Iyeyasu had been too well prepared. He who had called Shigenari sharp-eyed was no less alert.

Although a treaty had been signed, it was merely a matter of form. Internal strife continued to develop, and within half a year another war broke out.

The moat was nearly filled by this time. Moreover, seditious plots were being hatched in Osaka. The fate of the Toyotomi family was now like a candle light exposed to the wind. Strategist Yukimura Sanada, General Mototsugu Goto, and others exerted all their efforts, but a stick cannot prevent the fall of a house. The ill-fated Toyotomi force weakened each day. A general fell one day, and another the next day. With each sad report, the soldiers lost more hope.

"Now or Never"

Shigenari alone was happy, not because his lord's forces were weakening but because the chance had finally come for him to serve his master with his life. With a strong resolution, he led an army of 6,000 and plunged into the enemy.

The time was May 5 of the 1st year of Genna (1615). The place was Wakamatsu of Settsu. The opponent was Naotaka Ii and his force.

"Now or never!" Shigenari shouted and with the spear pointed before him, dashed forward at the head of his troops. He thrust and pierced whomever the spear happened to touch. It's men dropped one after the other before him.

The next minute however, Ii's force, consisting of some 20,000 men, surrounded Kimura's men and attacked from all sides. Even the mighty Kimura force could do nothing against the large number. It was sadly defeated, and Shigenari Kimura himself was wounded in more than ten places.

However, Shigenari showed no signs of weakening. He tried to dash into the enemy again, but he was stopped by Hyogo Hatano, who held the general's horse by the bridle and persuaded him to return to the castle.

Shigenari, who was resolved to die, could not be stopped.

"Let go," he said. "As I have already bidden farewell to the lord, I have nothing to regret even if I should die now." Pushing Hatano aside, he charged forward. He fought gallantly for a while but soon fell victim to one of Todo's men. Having no strength to protect himself, he valiantly killed himself on the spot.

The plum blossom of Naniwazu had fallen before the storm of Wakae. After the war, Shigenari's head was brought to Iyeyasu's headquarters to be examined. Upon its inspection, it was found that the helmet string was cut and the hair was carefully perfumed, proving that Shigenari had made up his mind to die even before entering the battlefield. It is said that even the foxy Iyeyasu could not but shed tears at the youth's gallantry.

When a samurai went to the front resolved to die, he took every care to cleanse himself so that he would not be jeered at when his corpse was examined. He perfumed his hair and cut the helmet string short to show that he had no intention of wearing the helmet again. Such an act could be done only by a true samurai.

Shigenari thus died a valiant death, and the fragrance he left behind moved not only Iyeyasu but thousands of others. He not only moved the people of his time to tears but has also left a deep impression in the people of this day. Nagato-no-kami Shigenari Kimura is indeed the flower of Japanese history. (Sazanami Iwaya in "The World's 20 Great Men.")

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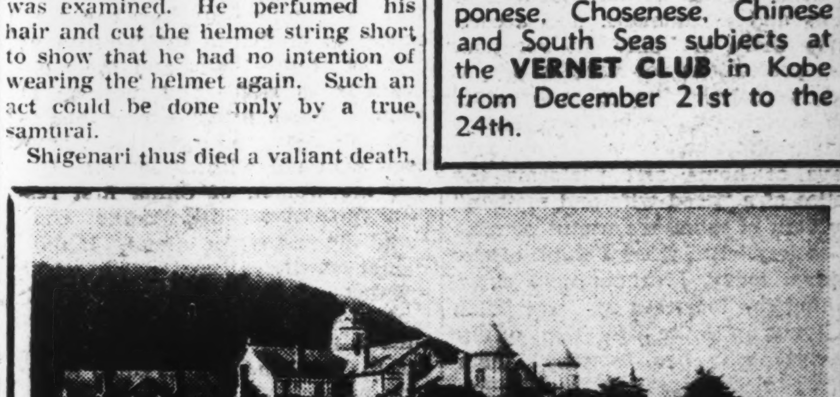

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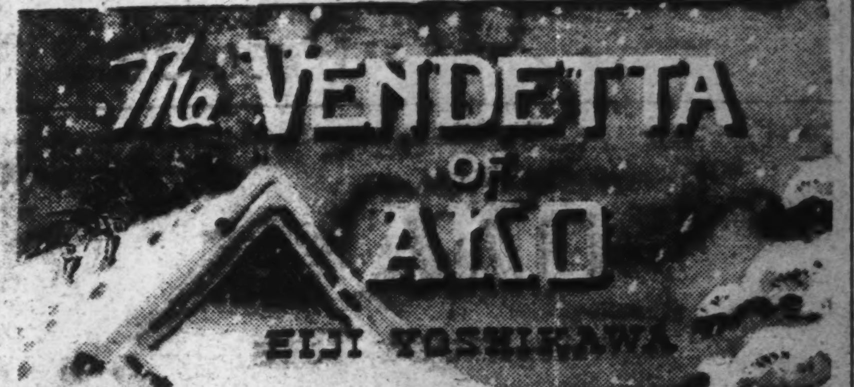

The VENDETTA OF AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Choei Jonan
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 35

Solitary Thoughts

Kuranosuke Oishi looked at the departing samurai as they walked from the moat towards their various homes, and as he thought of the sorrow that must fall on their families and dependents, he could not help but feel a sudden tightening of his heart-strings, nor could he repress the deep, gnawing ache that seemed to bite at his vitals.

"How could my lord have done such a thing. My gentle, kind-hearted lord . . . ?" Oishi still could not really understand the state of mind his lord must have been in when he had drawn his sword at the Yedo court.

He wished he could cry. But the tears would not come His grief was too great, it seemed to have choked up even the fountain of his tears.

He had to wait for further reports from Yedo, for further details about the affair, before he could really grasp what his lord had meant to do. He could then also understand the exact connections that had existed between his lord and Kira Kozuke-no-Suke.

Meanwhile, however, from his own sense of justice and from the standpoint of Bushido, he could not help but feel sorry for what his lord had done. He wanted to apologize to the world, to the families and dependents of the samurai beneath him.

He could not suppress a shudder as he thought of the overwhelming offense against the Imperial envoys. It was an offense that left no room for explanations. Oishi felt that even if the whole Ako clan, including the castle, was annihilated, he could not yet fully atone for the offense.

"I wish I could see Tonai Onodera. Until I discuss with him, I shall never know what to do . . ." Oishi muttered to himself as he stood on the bridge over the moat, and looked down into the water. White, frothy bubbles floated past as the tide poured in from the inlet. He crossed the bridge, and walked along the bank as though pushed onwards by the tide.

His own mansion was only a short distance away.

"Kira is no ordinary opponent," his thoughts ran on. "From the time he was twenty-two he has been in the service of the Bakufu. He has also been to the Court in Kyoto several times. He has taken part in many important ceremonies connected with the Imperial Court or with the Bakufu, and today, at sixty years of age, he has many influential and powerful friends in the highest circles. If Kira wishes to bring the Imperial wrath upon our heads, he can do so. Even if he does not directly exert himself to cause our downfall, the rest of the Court nobles, moved by the superficial aspects of the case, might bring the matter up before the Imperial Audience. If that happens, how can we, how can the Ako clan, atone for the offense, or do sufficient penance, in face of the Imperial wrath? . . ."

A cold shudder ran down his spine.

"To defend the Castle, to kill ourselves, to scatter . . . Oh, I wish Onodera were here. . . ."

Oishi suddenly found himself face to face with his own gates. He had arrived before he was aware of it. As he was about to go in, a dark figure, like some swooping bat, darted round a corner of the wall that surrounded the house, and vanished.

Oishi sensed rather than saw that figure. He spun round on his heel, was round the corner in an instant, and

"What are you?" he ground out.

The figure cringed, then darted swiftly aside, and running diagonally away from the corner, vanished again among some bushes.

Oishi knew he must have been followed from the moat. Nor was he totally unaware as to the reason.

Eight years ago, when he had received orders to take the Castle of Matsuyama, he had sneaked into enemy territory as a spy to find out the lay of the land before deciding on definite action.

"Things seem to run in circles," he muttered. "The pursuer is now the pursued."

He walked back and entered the gates. The lights were on. His wife and children were evidently waiting for him. Oishi halted for a moment. The lights of his own house frightened him.

But he steadied himself, and walked on. As head of the house, he told himself, he had his duty to do.

When his step was almost on the threshold,

"Master!" exclaimed a voice, and somebody leapt at him.

Oishi whirled round, then

"Yasuke!" he exclaimed, joy and relief in his voice.

Yasuke clung at his sleeve. He was an old farmer of Ozaki village, and had been a faithful servant of Oishi's household from the time Kuranosuke was a little boy. Two years back, old age had compelled him to leave and he had gone to live with his son at Ozaki village.

Oishi was very glad to see him. Ever since he had been parted from his father when he was still a boy, this faithful old servant had assumed in his eyes an almost paternal significance.

"Well have you come," he said. "Come, the house is yours."

Old Yasuke was almost in tears. "Master," he said in a husky voice, "I have never thought, that at my age, I would see the clan come to such a disaster as this. What a calamity, what a calamity. . ."

He pressed the end of the towel that was round his neck to his face, and wept.

When Oishi stepped into his house, he found that his coming was expected. A hand lantern was on the stoop, and his wife Oriku, with little Oruri in her arms, was waiting for him. His two sons, Chikara and Kichi-chiyo, were also there, standing behind their mother. The two innocent boys were conscious that there parents were not as usual, and though they were not old enough yet to understand the seriousness of the situation that faced the clan, they could not suppress the chill, however slight, that ran through their young hearts as they gazed at their father's stern, immobile face.

To Be Continued

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C. CHINA COMPANIES DO GOOD BUSINESS

Are Realizing Highly Satisfactory Results in Respective Fields of Activities

The 14 companies and one corporation under the control of the management of the Central China Development Company have made satisfactory business records for the first business season this year (April to September) as revealed at the general meetings of their shareholders, says Domei's correspondent at Shanghai.

The business records of these firms for the first half of the business season in question, on account of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, were not satisfactory. Thanks to the strenuous efforts exercised by the authorities for the stabilization of the new fapi, and to the development of the local pacification movement conducted by the Nanking Government, as well as to the smooth interchange of commodities between Central China and other regions of China, these companies were enabled to resume their business on a remunerative basis. At present they are realizing highly encouraging results in their respective fields of activities.

According to the companies' business reports read at the general meetings of their shareholders, a gross income of ¥176,185,000 was realized during the business season in question, of which ¥164,969,000 was disbursed for business expenses, leaving a net profit of ¥11,216,000.

As compared with the preceding business season, 11 of the companies have realized larger profits, while the results of 3 companies and one corporation have been less satisfactory.

It is remarkable, however, that all the railway, mining and sericultural companies, which form the nucleus of the activities of the Central China Development Company, have gained highly satisfactory records.

The Central China Hydro-Electric Power Company has decided to give a larger dividend for the business season ending September last, while the Internal River Navigation Company and another have decided to reduce their dividends for the same season. The remaining 11 companies and one corporation will give the same dividends as for the last business season.

FISHING BOATS USING 3 SUBSTITUTE FUELS

Ministry Making Efforts to Popularize Use of Creosote and Animal, Vegetable Oils

In order to enrich the supply of fuel for fishing boats, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is making all possible efforts to popularize the use of substitutes, of which the three kinds enumerated below are most popular, says the Nippon Sangyo:

The first is coal tar obtained through low temperature distillation of coal at the rate of about 10 tons for 100 tons of coal. This fuel is commonly called creosote.

The second is the coal tar produced through high temperature distillation, the yield of tar being about 5 tons from 100 tons of coal.

These two substitute fuels are being rationed out to the fishing companies or fishermen in possession of motor-boats for fishing.

The third is animal and vegetable oils minus glycerine. In other words, it is a sort of ether prepared from alcoholic anhydrides. The production of this ether is steadily growing larger in keeping with the increase in the production of peanut oil, coconut oil, whale oil, shark oil, cod oil, sardine oil and others. The only drawback with the animal and vegetable oils lies in their costly nature. The authorities, therefore, are encouraging their production by disbursing a substantial amount of subsidies.

Of these substitute fuels, creosote is suitable for use in motors other than diesel engines, whose construction is too complicated for the burning of creosote. Ether is also unsuitable for diesel engines on account of the acid content in the ether.

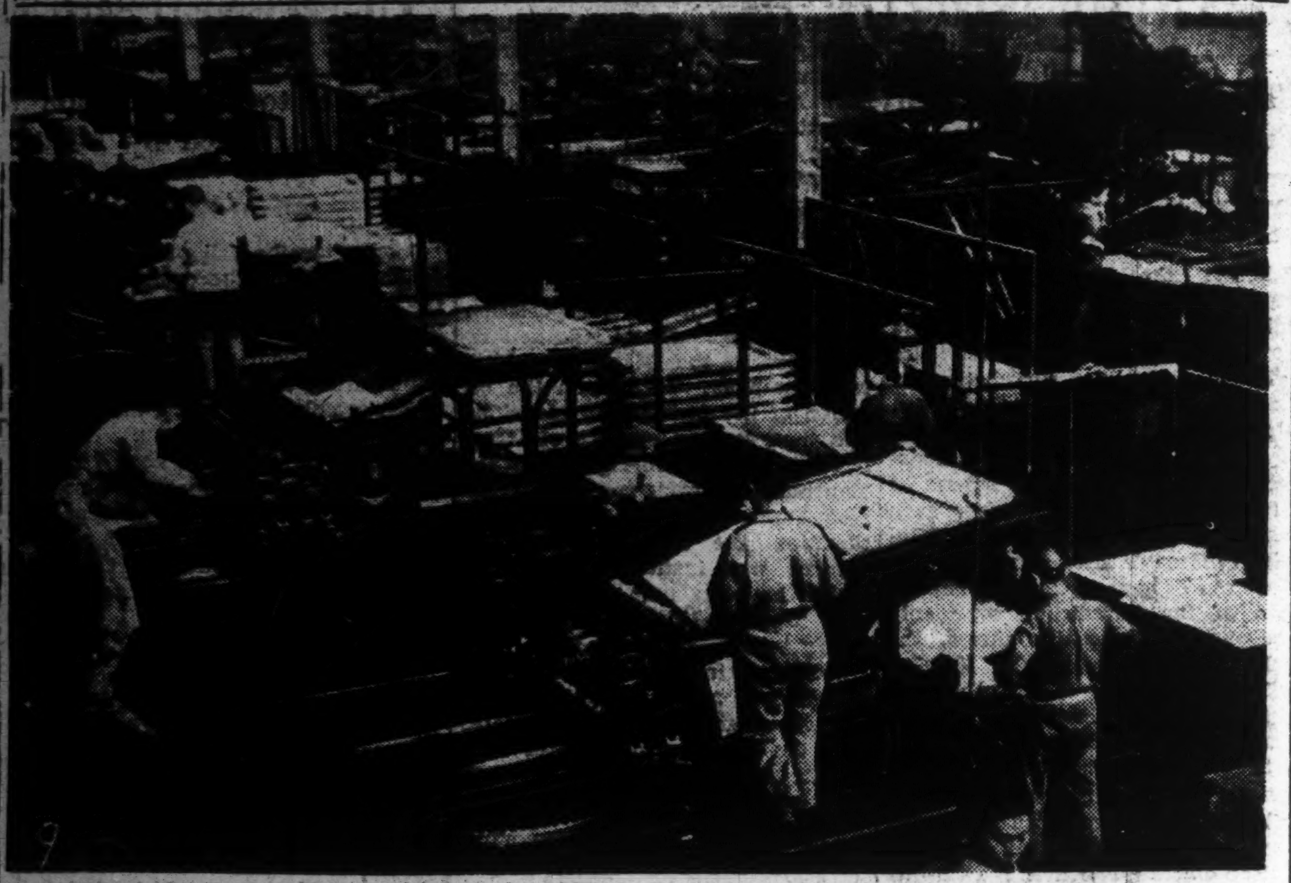
Some fishing companies are using a mixture of ether and creosote, which is giving them every satisfaction. At present, these substitute fuels are being used by many fishing companies.

Among boats engaged in coastal fishing, there are many equipped with electro-ignition engines. Thus, thanks to the efforts of the authorities, the supply of fuel for fishing boats is steadily increasing.

To Merge Local Railways

Merger of some local railways into the Imperial Government Railways and the expansion of the land transportation business by trucks under state management was decided upon at the railways conference held at the Greater East Asia Hall which opened at 10 a.m. December 21, says the Tokyo Shimbun.

Printing National Service Bonds



A view of a plant where operation is going on at full speed to turn out national service bonds. The shop is equipped with an up-to-date Claybourn press which can print in five different colors at the rate of 3,000 sheets an hour.

DEVELOPMENT URGED OF SOUTH RESOURCES

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce Files Memorial With Government and Other Parties

In pursuance of the decision reached by the directors of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry in course of their meeting on December 19, memorials were filed by the body the same day with the Government and other parties concerned, urging them to proceed with the development of economic resources in the southern regions and the absorption of national bonds on the following plan, reports the Tokyo Shimbun:

It is suggested that private parties be authorized to undertake specified enterprises or to create new agencies in the capacity of management corporations for the development of natural resources in the southern regions under the Government or the Military Administration, with the exception, however, of those enterprises which require direct management by the Government or the Military Administration by reason of urgent need for military reasons.

Suggestions Made

It is suggested that the authorities pay attention to the following desiderata in this connection:

(a) That the authorities specify classifications of enterprises according to each territory concerned so that enterprisers may be able to take all responsibilities for the consistent execution of their productivity expansion programs, free from the risk of mutual competition among the enterprisers concerned.

(b) That the authorities render assistance to the enterprisers concerned so that they may be able to promote their efficiency of production under the guidance of inspectors appointed by the Government or the Military Administration, and this, in the absence of no more interference than is necessary by the Government or the Military Administration.

For Development of Resources

With regard to the capitals needed for the development of natural resources in the southern regions, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry simultaneously broached the following suggestions:

(a) Capitals for enterprises shall be fixed according to the capitals hitherto invested and the present conditions of enterprises as well as according to the evaluation of commodities turned out by the enterprisers concerned, and any deficits in capitals shall be compensated for from the proceeds of national bonds or in cash.

(b) That the capitals invested by the Government on these enterprises shall be gradually disposed of by means of public subscriptions in the form of investments in national bonds.

(c) That the Government guarantee a minimum profit dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and fix a maximum profit dividend, on the understanding that any excess over this maximum shall be taken up by the Government for its own account or for a special profit dividend as occasions arise.

(d) The national bonds invested for these enterprises shall be amortized with a view to lightening the burden of the State treasury and to enriching its resources for the issue of new national bonds.

Bill Clearings

December 22
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	353.039	154.373
Balance	37.236	17.880

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	89.60	— 2.70
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.90	— 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.30	— 0.50
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

PLAN STORAGE SHIPS FOR SOUTHERN HAULS

Hayakane Scheduled to Bring Continuous Stream of Tunnies In Fleet of New Vessels

Sponsored by the Planning Board and other parties concerned, the Hayashikane Fishery Company, is scheduled to place a fleet of latest type storage ships on a regular run between Nippon and the South Seas from next spring with the mission of bringing back to Nippon large hauls of southern fishes so as to enrich the larders of Nipponese households, reports the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

With a view to demonstrating the fullest capacity of the facilities owned by the fishery company, Ikujiro Nakabe, president of this concern, has mapped out a comprehensive program of its fishing enterprises in the South Seas with a fleet of fishing boats and storage ships mobilized for regular voyages between Nippon and the South Seas.

It is understood that these fishing boats and storage ships will have their sundry requisitions locally replenished so as not to interrupt their activities in the South Seas and shipments of their hauls to Nippon. Each storage ship will be loaded with hauls of tunnies to its capacity in about 10 days, thereby indicating that an average of from 1,400 to 1,500 tunnies will daily arrive in Nippon.

Incidentally, Iroku Ito, managing director of the fishery company, expressed his views in connection with this epoch-making renovation of the Nipponese fishing industry to the following effect:

"You will remember that Ikujiro Nakabe, president of our concern, joined the round-table conference held at the Premier's official residence in Tokyo on November 15 in connection with the productive expansion program revealed by the Government. Simultaneously he found himself in duty bound to work hard for the carrying out of the weighty mission of serving the State through fishing trade.

"The salient features of our program are that the sundry requisitions for the fishing trade are to be locally supplied and the hauls in the South Seas are to be shipped to Nippon uninterruptedly. In view of the smooth progress of the preparations and arrangements with various parties concerned, I am confident that the program will be put into practice early next year."

More Hempen Hoses

In order to meet the increasing demand for hempen hoses, the Hemp Control Association, after a careful study of all matters concerned in cooperation with the Home and Commerce and Industry Ministries, has decided on the utilization of cotton and staple fiber weaving machines. The association will give detailed instructions in this respect to all the member companies, says the Nippon Sangyo.

MART TONE CHEERY DESPITE CHANGES

Yokohama Exchange Featured By Gain of ¥2.30 on Rather Quiet Floor

Reflecting the growing lack of enthusiasm on the part of traders as is annually the case toward the year-end, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was noticeably quiet and prices were irregular yesterday.

In the long-term section, Yokohama Exchange registered a signal gain of ¥2.30 by reason of cheery prospects despite its possible dissolution. At the same time, Sumatra Development, new, stepped up ¥1.40, Sino-Japanese Spinning ¥1.30, Iwaki Coal ¥1.20 and Toa Tobacco and Fuji Spinning ¥1.00 each, while Furukawa Electric Machinery, Tokyo Wire Rope and Kotobuki Steel lost ¥1.60, ¥1.30 and ¥1.20 respectively.

The short-term section was comparatively sluggish. The bourse issue and Osaka Exchange, new, turned easier due to the authorities' warning against speculative transactions of these exchange wares. The rest of the listed stocks remained stationary as a whole.

The spot market remained bullish. Chosen Hydro Electric Power, new, bounced up ¥3.40 at one bound, and Special Steel rose ¥1.20 and its new ¥1.50, Iwate Coal ¥1.20, and Sumitomo Metallic Industrial ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	128.6	129.1
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	....	80.0	80.2
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	66.3	67.0
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	....	72.9	73.9
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	....	94.4	95.0
Showa Elec Ind (50)	....	79.5	79.9
Japan Nitrogen (50)	....	74.3	....
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	....	90.8	91.2
O. S. K. (50)	....	83.9	84.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	....	....	67.2
Nissan Steamship (50)	....	....	62.0
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	....	89.5	83.5
Ishihara Ind (50)	....	67.5	68.0
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	....	102.2	102.4
Mi'bishi Elec Mach (50)	....	126.1	126.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	....	66.1	66.6
Japan Beer (50)	....	....	....
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	41.1	41.4
Sumatra Dev. new (27½)	....	45.9	....
Asahi Glass (50)	....	99.2	99.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	....	102.5	102.8
Manchou Tobacco (50)	....	89.1	88.6

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	89.2	90.3	88.5	89.6
N. Y. K.. new	75.8	6.1	5.6	75.9
M'bishi Heavy Ind	94.1	4.9	4.0	94.5
Kanebo Spin. new	74.1	4.5	3.9	74.3
Teikoku Rayon. new	66.6	7.2	6.7	67.0
Hitachi Iron Works	88.1	8.5	8.0	88.3
Osaka Exch. new	45.1	5.5	3.8	44.9
Japan Steel Tube	68.4	8.4	8.0	68.2
Japan Oil	75.0	5.5	4.8	75.2
S. M. R.	72.9	3.0	2.9	73.0
N. Y. K.. old	90.0	90.1	89.8	90.0
Hokkaido Coal	74.9	4.9	4.6	74.6
Kanebo Spin. old	128.5	8.6	8.0	....
Toyo Rayon. new	....	4.9	4.9	....
Kokura Iron Works	53.5	3.7	3.1	53.1
Japan Beer. new	45.1	5.2	5.1	45.1
Japan Sugar. new	65.5	5.8	5.5	65.8
Ensuiko Sugar	60.6	1.1	0.6	61.1
Japan Mining	61.9	1.9	1.8	61.9
Manchou Ind	58.3	8.4	8.3	58.4

To Be Decided Next Spring

The policy concerning control of the warehousing business in Japan, according to the speech given by a Commerce and Industry Ministry official at Monday's meeting of the leading warehousing companies held at the Greater East Asia Hall here, will not be decided upon until next spring in consideration of the great importance the business in question occupies in the economic and industrial circles of the country, says the Nippon Sangyo.

PLAN FOR ADJUSTING SILK INDUSTRY MADE

Decision Taken at Silk Committee Meeting—Short Fiber Output to Be Boosted

The plan for the adjustment of Japan's silk industry for 1943, in view of the altered circumstances under which the industry stands at present was decided upon at the fifth meeting of the Silk Committee held at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister at 10 a.m. December 21, says the Sangyo Keizai.

According to the decision reached at the meeting, the production of silkworm eggs, or "silk seed" cocoons, raw silk, and short fiber for next year will consist of:

Silk eggs	105 000.000 grams
Cocoons	63.000.000 kans
Raw silk	305.000 bales
Short fiber	3.625.000 kans

These figures, in comparison with those for the present year, show an increase of 60 percent in the schedule for short fiber output.

The quantities mentioned above, however, show the minimum required for various purposes in view. Considering the increased demand for fibrous materials in Greater East Asia, the silk industry has a bright future. The increase in the planned production of short fiber is eloquent proof that the demand for silk is increasing throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Opinions Freely Expressed

At the meeting of the silk committee on Monday, the members, while unanimously supporting the plan presented by the authorities, freely expressed their opinions and plans in order to secure the healthy development of the silk industry as a prominent source of clothing and edible material, as well as, as an important side job in the rural districts throughout Japan. In accordance with their opinions and plans, the authorities decided to take necessary measures for the moral encouragement of the silk growers.

The plan of silk production decided upon at the meeting is given below:

1. Silk eggs	105.000.000 grams
For use in the summer and autumn of 1943	57.000.000 grams
For use in the spring of 1944	48.000.000 grams
2. Cocoons	63.000.000 kans
In spring of 1943	32.687.000 kans
In summer and autumn of 1943	30.313.000 kans
3. Raw silk	305.000 bales
4. Short fiber	3.625.000 kans

SMALLER SOAP CONCERNS WILL BE AMALGAMATED

More Than 10 Companies to Be Affected—Aim to Start Production on Major Scale

The supply of soap in Japan will be enriched through the amalgamation of smaller soap manufacturing companies. For instance, the amalgamation will shortly take place of the Osaka Soap Manufacturing Company (Capitalized at ¥500,000) of Osaka, the Tanaka Soap Manufacturing Company of Tokyo and a few other soap manufacturing companies of the two cities with a view to starting the production of soap on a major scale.

These companies, through their amalgamation, will establish a ¥2,000,000 company to be called the Nippon Soap Manufacturing Company, whose organization, according to the Nippon Sangyo, of Saturday, will be as follows:

1. Name—The Nippon Soap Manufacturing Company.
2. Capital—¥2.000.000.
3. Companies forming the new company—The Osaka Soap Manufacturing Company, the Kajino Soap Manufacturing Company, the Tanaka Soap Manufacturing Company and more than 10 other soap manufacturing companies of Osaka and Tokyo.

The new soap manufacturing company on its establishment will be one of the leading soap companies in Japan.

Kansai Notes

A Christmas party for the children of the German community in Kobe was held in the hall of the Club Concordia from 2:30 p.m. on Monday.

The large number of German children, escorted by their parents or relatives, celebrated the Yuletide befittingly with games and other amusements. At the close of the party, tea was served to all who attended.

There will be a special service in English on Christmas Day, December 25, from 10:30 a.m. at the Kobe Union Church with the Rev. Dr. L. Hennig preaching.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on December 21 included: Mr. S. Kobayashi, Mr. T. Yamada, Mr. S. Yamane, Mr. K. Kuroda, Mr. I. Nishigaki, Mr. E. Sato and Mr. K. Ohi.

NORTH CHINA INDUSTRY

Shantung Abounds in Live Stock; Primitive Farming Methods Being Superseded by Advanced Japanese Technique; Cotton-Growing Promising

The principal live-stock in Shantung Province are cattle, sheep, pigs and fowl, which are distributed over the whole province. The beef and eggs of Shantung Province have been known from old days as important articles of exports to Japan.

The Province also accounts for one-half of the total production of pigs in North China, which has the reputation of being the foremost stock-breeding country and constitutes a powerful source of supply of pork and powdered bones.

In addition, the output of cowhide, horse-hide and wool is so large as to enable Shantung to perform its part also in this respect as a supply base and a commodity supply source in wartime.

With an area of 153,000 square kilometers and a population of 38,000,000 Shantung Province makes agriculture its staple industry. About 83 per cent of the entire area is under cultivation with 80 per cent of the total population following the plough. However, due to the comparatively small amount of rainfall and the primitive method of farming, the crop per a given area has been only one-third that in Japan Proper. At present, efforts are being made for increased production under the guidance of agricultural experts invited from Japan. The staple agricultural products are wheat, kaoliang, the Chinese corn, sweet potatoes, the Indian corn, peanuts, white beet, castor-beans, vermifuge chrysanthemum, tobacco and hemp.

Suited for Cotton Growing

China has been a cotton-producing country following America and India, accounting for about 10 per cent of the total output of raw cotton throughout the world.

The soil and climate of Shantung Province are well adapted to the production of raw cotton, which occupies a predominant position in the economy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere among the various agricultural resources in the Province.

Prior to the outbreak of the China Affair, export of raw cotton produced in North China had been handled at Tientsin, but no Shantung cotton was included in it, because all the ouput in the Province was processed on the spot by the Japanese spinning mills whose activity at Tsingtao in those days was particularly brisk. Due, however, to the flareup, the demand for it stopped, which naturally slackened production. However, demand for raw cotton grew extremely large under the War of Greater East Asia and at present various measures are being taken to rapid increase in the production of Shantung cotton, with highly satisfactory results.

In these days when the food problem in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is important, peanuts whose production has been increased of late as material for table oil claims our considerable attention. In Shantung Province in particular, as much importance is attached to it as to raw cotton and tobacco, and its output is steadily on the increase. The annual output in Shantung amounts to 500,000 tons, of which about 20 per cent is processed and exported, while 60 per cent is sent to Japan, Central and South China and other parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The manufacture of tobacco in North China which up to the enforcement of the assets-freezing act had been under the arbitrary monopoly of Anglo-American capital is fast developing into one of the essential industries of North China due to the advance of capital in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and under Japanese technical guidance. The main tobacco-producing districts in Shantung are along the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway and in the vicinity of Yenchow. The greater portion of the produce is a Virginia specie and the annual output amount to 13,000,000 kan.

With abundant resources of such a wide variety as enumerated above, Shantung Province contributes very much to the economic makeup of Greater East Asia, but what makes it possible to utilize these resources in a most adequate and efficient manner are no doubt perfect transportation facilities. In this regard, the marine transportation facilities provided with the good ports of Tsingtao, Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Lungkow and the railway facilities with the Tientsin-Pukow, Kaochow-Tsinan and Techchow-Shihmen Railways as the main lines, together with a network of motor-roads and big canals as subsidiary transportation routes, represent the arteries of Shantung Province and make it one of the most important industrial depots for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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JUNKS MAY BE UTILIZED TO TRANSPORT LUMBER

Are Coming Limelight at Present—Possess Many Advantages for Purpose

Junks are coming into the limelight as a means of lumber transportation between Japan Proper and its overseas territories on account of their seaworthiness, small cost of construction and other advantages, says the Nippon Sangyo.

In accordance with the order of the Japanese military authorities, Kanzo Ito, president of the Mutankiang Lumber Company in Manchoukuo, has had a large quantity of lumber conveyed, on board two junks built 30 years ago, from Anthunghsien to Tokyo as an experiment. These junks, in spite of the heavy seas, entered Tokyo port recently in perfect condition, to the utmost satisfaction of the authorities.

The result of this experiment shows that it is much safer and easier to use junks in transporting lumber than to convey it in the form of ocean rafts.

The authorities are considering the construction of improved types of junks equipped with motors, so that they may continue their voyage even on rough seas, and that with less hands than at present.

Junks can be constructed much more quickly than Japanese type wooden vessels. Moreover, they are stronger also. They are, therefore, suitable for use in transporting not only lumber but other kinds of cargoes.

On account of their strong points as stated above junks, are now attracting the attention of the lumber dealers and other business men in Japan and Manchoukuo.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1942

Welcome to Mr. Wang Ching-wei

It is with boundless joy that we welcome Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of the Republic of China and concurrently President of the Executive Yuan, and the distinguished members of his suite, who arrived in Tokyo on December 20 on the mission of "expressing congratulations on Japan's brilliant victories and, at the same time, of exchanging views and opinions with high Japanese officials with a view to rendering still closer the cooperation between Japan and the Republic of China," as the announcement made by the Board of Information puts the object of their present visit. This is Mr. Wang Ching-wei's second formal visit to this country as President of the National Government of the Republic of China, his first formal visit having been made in June last year. Ever since the National Government was established, there has been a steady growth of friendship with Japan and that Government has been making an increasing contribution toward the success of the cause which Japan and the Republic of China have in common. Amid all hardships and difficulties which have beset the path of his Government, Mr. Wang Ching-wei has never faltered in his firm resolve to cooperate with Japan and every day that passed has made the ties of collaboration stronger. Now there exists almost as close relationship between the two countries as between Manchoukuo and this country.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei was graciously received by His Majesty the Emperor yesterday and, in the statement which he made to the press after retiring from the Imperial Palace, he expressed himself as deeply struck by the courtesies extended to him by His Imperial Majesty. It is a well-known fact that the policy of the National Government is to share all fortunes, good or bad, with Japan, and referring to this fact, the President of the National Government said, in the course of the same statement, that "With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China declared that we would share everything with Japan, and since then realized the importance of our responsibilty. Only I regret deeply that our power is limited and we have been unable to contribute much to your country. But we are endeavoring to develop ourselves and become able to share more things with Japan." After noting that Japan is putting forth every effort to gain greater war results in the second year of the War of Greater East Asia than she did in the first year, he further declared in the statement that the National Government of China is also determined to follow the example of Japan. "This determination I have fully expressed to your Government, and I am happy to say that we are fully agreed on various problems of mutual cooperation. It also gives me much pleasure to report this fact to you," he concluded. We highly appreciate the spirit and sentiment expressed in Mr. Wang Ching-wei's statement, and nothing gives us greater joy than that the ties of friendship and collaboration which bind Japan, Manchoukuo and China together are thus growing stronger every day.

We need hardly say that Japan, Manchoukuo and China assume particularly heavy responsibilities in the work of establishing a new order in East Asia. Indeed, nothing short of perfect accord and closest cooperation among these three nations can assure perfect success for this gigantic and lofty undertaking. It is fully recognized both in Manchoukuo and in China that without Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia there can be no true peace and security for their countries. In this firm belief, the National Government and people are determined to leave nothing undone in order to contribute to the success of the Japanese cause. There is thus perfect unity of purpose between the Japanese Government and the National Government of Nanking as to the course which they should pursue for the successful prosecution of the war. This close unity ought to bring home to American and British minds the very mistaken course which their countries have pursued toward Japan all along.

The American and British authorities who have some big axe to grind in China have been in the habit of charging Japan with aggressive designs on China, deliberately turning a deaf ear to Japan's oft-repeated explanations of her policy. Masters of sophistry as they are, however, they must find it difficult to deny that Mr. Wang Ching-wei and other Nanking leaders are Chinese patriots. Then, how can they reconcile their accusation that Japan harbors sinister designs on China with the plain fact that these Chinese patriots have been giving wholehearted cooperation to the Japanese Government in the war against the Chungking regime. Whatever right had America and Britain to interfere in a quarrel involving Japan and China, in which Japan's cause is openly supported by many Chinese patriots? The least we can say is that America and Britain ought to have washed their hands altogether of the Sino-Japanese trouble when the Nanking Government was set up by Mr. Wang Ching-wei in support of the Japanese cause against the Chiang Kai-shek regime, for when Mr. Wang and other true Chinese patriots concluded that Chiang Kai shek and other Chungking leaders were working against China's true interests and accordingly made common cause with Japan against these traitors at Chungking, America and Britain lost the last vestige of excuse for their continued intervention. They remained wedded to their mistaken course, however, because they were from the beginning actuated by impure motives of fishing in troubled waters. That is to say, their interest lay from the start in accentuating Sino-Japanese estrangement. This highly unreasonable attitude on their part led to the development of the China Affair into the War of Greater East Asia, in which they have themselves become involved.

It is necessary for any foreign student of the history of Japan-American relations prior to the War of Greater East Asia to take due note of the above-mentioned facts. If he does so, he will see clearly how unreasonable and provocative was the attitude adopted by America toward Japan in the Washington parleys which preceded the rupture of their diplomatic relations. We need not recount what took place in those ill-fated negotiations. To show the intolerable contumely with which America treated Japan, we can only refer to that insolent Note which Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, handed to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the then Japanese Ambassador, on November 26, 1941, in which the American Government, completely disregarding the just Japanese point of view set forth earnestly and patiently during the eight months of negotiation, demanded Japan's practical withdrawal from the Tripartite Alliance, general evacuation of the Japanese Forces from China and French Indo-China, one-sided acceptance of the open door and, above all the repudiation of the Nanking Government. This was America's challenge with a vengeance, and it left Japan with no alternative but to take up the gauntlet thrown down by that country. We have no doubt that all fair observers, irrespective of nationality, will readily admit that any independent and proud nation would have acted similarly in Japan's place.

In any case, we are fighting for the righteous cause and we feel confident that with the closest collaboration established not only between Japan and China but among all the peoples in East Asia, our object will be brought much nearer realization in the second year on which the War of Greater East Asia has just entered. We earnestly hope that through full consultations with the Japanese Government authorities Mr. Wang Ching-wei will completely attain the object of his present visit to this country.

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 23, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Under cover of powerful units of the Japanese Naval Forces, large troops of the Imperial Army Forces at dawn yesterday, started landing operation on another point of Luzon Island in line with the Japanese Forces which are continuing their march following their successful landing on the southern and northern points of that island, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

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Japanese batteries heavily pounded the enemy fortifications from Tatam Bay to the rear of Victoria Peak, where a strong force of the remaining British defenders has fled, in close teamwork with the Japanese units operating in the area from the south of the island.

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The British High Command in East Asia announced yesterday that with the loss of an airfield in northern Kelantan, the British army decided to retreat to the north of Kuala Kurai, important railway point south of Kota Bharu, because of the danger to rear communication lines, according to Singapore dispatches to Lisbon.

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The 79th session of the Imperial Diet will be convoked tomorrow and the President and the Vice-President of the Lower House will be chosen.

PROGRESSIVE POLICY OF CABINET SEEN IN EAST ASIATIC MINISTRY

Unified Control and Close Harmony With Army and Navy Realized Through Creation of New Office

By YOSHITARO HIGASA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

The establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is in itself a matter of great significance, but what is most noteworthy is that this decisive step taken by the Tojo Cabinet is also a clear manifestation of Premier Tojo's sound policy of practicality. Immediately following the successful curtailment of government officials in line with the policy of simplification, the Cabinet established the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, thus concluding in a marvellous fashion the reorganization of the various administrative departments and offices. With the approval of the Privy Council, the Cabinet's official system of reorganization after a full-day's meeting was promulgated and put into effect and it must be admitted that the settlement of the problem from a broad point of view was indeed a true revelation of the Cabinet's practical capabilities. Its proficiency in settling the various problems so briskly testifies to the vigor of its practical administrative skill.

The Premier stated in a talk "that the construction of Greater East Asia depends upon our bringing to a successful and speedy conclusion the current war through our wholehearted cooperation, and that the construction of Greater East Asia would eventually mean the materialization of our lofty ideals." But, "in order to execute most efficiently our plans to construct Greater East Asia, not only is a much closer collaboration of the Government with the Army and Navy necessary, but it is also most important that speedy and intrepid operations along a unified and comprehensive administrative order be made certain. It was for these reasons that the Government at this juncture established the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs." In other words, the successful execution of the Government's various plans depends on its close cooperation with the Army and Navy, and it is necessary that speedy and intrepid actions be taken through unified and at the same time comprehensive administrative organizations. It was for the purpose of increasing our fighting-power that the new Ministry was established, and of constructing Greater East Asia through the unification of our various political organs.

Sacrifices Necessary

Some amount of sacrifice is always necessary for reformations or transformations. As things are much easier said than done, it is almost impossible to reform a nation's political structure and to succeed in reorganizing the various governmental Ministries and offices without a good deal of determination and conviction. The recent establishment of the new Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs led to the difficult task of abolishing the Ministry of Overseas Affairs, which was a separate department in itself for more than ten years. Moreover, this reorganization was extensive in view of the fact that not only was it necessary to amalgamate into one the China Affairs Board and the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, but also the unification of the East Asia Bureau and the South Seas Bureau which were both organs of the Foreign Office was imperative. It was only natural that our administrative offices in the South Seas and Karafuto which were heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Overseas Ministry be transferred to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Home Office respectively. Since, in addition, the Development Bureaus for the North and the South, both of which dealt chiefly with the problems of our emigration into Manchoukuo and the South, as well as the Kwantung Bureau were to be amalgamated into the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, no necessity was seen for the maintenance of the Overseas Ministry. As was stated in the Premier's talk, it is necessary in consideration of their development to devise diverse means to form a happy whole out of Chosen and Taiwan as well as our Southern Karafuto.

Foreign Office Activities

The diplomatic activities of the Foreign Office was practically limited to those with the Axis nations and the East Asia Bureau and the South Seas Bureau of the Foreign Office were both transferred to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. As is specified in the essential clauses of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, all purely diplomatic matters are to go under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office, and contrarily all the local administrative organizations such as our embassies in the Greater East Asia Sphere are to fall under the control of the Ministry of Greater East Asia. Consequently, matters concerning the personnel in the local governmental organizations will be decided upon by the Ministry of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and their respective duties will be assigned and supervised by the same Ministry. Therefore, although the purely diplomatic transactions will fall under the guidance and supervision of the Foreign Minister, everything else will fall under the jurisdiction of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. In other words, the power to appoint and dismiss the ambassadors and consuls in the sphere of Greater East Asia and other such matters will be granted to the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. This means that with the exception of the jurisdiction over only the purely diplomatic affairs, the field for activity of the Foreign Office is limited. Hence, the case here is quite different from the one on the occasion of the setting up of the China Affairs Board for dealing with matters relative to our occupied territories in China. The Board stationed liaison offices throughout the various regions in China for political, economic, cultural, administration, but the diplomats such as the ambassadors and the consuls were all appointed by the Foreign Minister. Also the governmental organs there such as the embassies and the consulates were strictly under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office. In short, the Foreign Office was in charge of all its orginal diplomatic affairs in spite of the establishment of the China Affairs Board. The present case is quite different from that as everything is to be united under the sole jurisdiction of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. It is provided in the essential clauses of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry that the Ministry is to serve as a unified machinery for the execution of diverse political, economic, and cultural affairs relative to the sphere of Greater East Asia—excluding Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, and southern Karafuto. It also specifies that purely diplomatic affairs will fall under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office as formerly.

Greater East Asia Sphere

The Sphere of Greater East Asia is not designated very clearly, but it can be assumed that it comprises Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines, Malai, Burma, the East Indies, etc. Among these, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, are independent countries, and no doubt there will be various administrative affairs to be dealt with there including the purely diplomatic matters.

Hitherto envoys and consuls under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office had been dispatched to these various countries. Now, however, they will come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Even though these diplomats are to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Foreign Minister to that of the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, it would only mean a change in our internal jurisdictional system, and no change whatsoever in their international positions. The essential clauses of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, further state that the Ministry is to be established in order to take into its hand the execution of administrative matters relative to the various countries and areas within the Greater East Asia Sphere. Since thus the matters for the execution of foreign affairs in Greater East Asia is to disappear from its jurisdiction, the remaining administrative organs of the Foreign Office will take on a slightly curtailed aspect in comparison to its past structure. On the contrary, however, if this curtailment be interpreted as the amalgamation of the personnel and the administrative organs of the Greater East Asia Sphere into the newly-established Ministry, then it can be said that despite a slight change in our governmental structure it is nothing but a progressive change.

Jurisdiction Extends Over Wide Area

It can be assumed that geographically the jurisdiction of the new Ministry will extend over a wide area, and that consequently its governmental plans needs to be quite imposing. The various Cabinet Ministries in the past were classified on the whole according to the differences in the nature of their administrations, and for that reason their respective rights were given them according to the administrative items without respect to the area of their administrative operations. On the contrary, the newly-established Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs definitely unifies and adjusts all those affairs, except the purely diplomatic, within each area. Herein, indeed, is recognizable a new note in the Government operations.

The administrative clauses specify that the subjects of our Empire living abroad, and the protection of the nation's commercial enterprises within the Sphere of Greater East Asia will not come under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office in view of their being outside the bounds of pure diplomacy.

Next, there is a clause relating to emigration and colonization problems within the Sphere of Greater East Asia, which requires no explanation as heretofore they were under the jurisdiction of the Overseas Ministry. But the clause concerning the supervision of commercial enterprises by special laws with the object of promoting business in the Sphere of Greater East Asia signifies first of all the transportation facilities in general of Manchoukuo controlled by the Manchuria Railway Company. It was on the occasion of the founding of Manchoukuo that, for the purpose of transferring the control-rights of the Manchuria Railway from the Overseas Ministry to our military authorities, the Manchurian Affairs Bureau was instituted, but those rights have in turn been handed over to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The Manchurian Affairs Bureau, which was detached from the Overseas Ministry was dissolved and amalgamated into the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Amalgamation of Bureaus

Furthermore, in the same situation as the Manchurian Affairs Bureau are the North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company, but their position will be settled by being transferred from the control of the China Affairs Board to that of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The Finance Minister is the nominal shareholder of half of the government shares of the Manchuria Railway Company as well as those of the above two Companies in China, but this nominal right comes only from the fact that the Finance Minister is responsible for the jurisdiction of the state properties, and since it does not affect the direct supervision of the various commercial occupations at all it does not matter much who is the share-holder. In case, however, the dividends of the private shareholders of the two companies do not reach prescribed proportions, it can readily be replenished by the budget of the Finance Ministry.

In regard to the other companies under the rule of the special laws, both the South Seas authorities and the South Seas Colonization Company have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, as it is only natural that if they are to continue in their occupations within the Sphere of Greater East Asia they must go under the jurisdiction of the New Ministry. Also, the Taiwan Colonization Company, which at the same time that it conducts its enterprises in Taiwan, also extends its arms to the South where already it is engaged in various enterprises in Southern China, French Indo-China, and Hainan Island. The problem of its jurisdiction remains to be solved. The same thing can be said of the Oriental Development Company.

There is also the North Saghalien Oil Company. But those that must be reexamined at all events are the Nichiro Fisheries Company, owing to the fact that it is a special enterprise under special interests.

Although it is not mentioned in the essential clauses of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, there are banks that will also fall under the special laws. In Manchoukuo and North China, there are the Chosen Banks outside of the Yokohama Specie Bank, while in South China and the various regions of the South there have been opened the branch offices of the Taiwan Bank.

Cultural Enterprises

Next, is the item dealing with international cultural enterprises within the Sphere of Greater East Asia, which in the past had been directed by the Foreign Office and the China Affairs Board. Many of these enterprises have been receiving subsidies to manage schools, hospitals, research institutes, libraries, etc.

Another clause is that which concerns the training of our personnel that will go forth into the various regions in the Sphere of Greater East Asia. The chief supervision of the colonists had been directed in the past by the Overseas Ministry, but the training of the leaders to be dispatched to the South of late has so far been conducted by other authorities. Hereafter, they will no doubt be unified within the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Already there is the case of the Manchurian Emigration Association which, with monetary support from the Government, is in charge of the exploitation enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Overseas Ministry. The Association is confronted with the task of training both men and women such as is being done at the Uchihara Training School.

It is most important that the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs should deal with the matters relative to the administration of our occupied territories in Greater East Asia to comply with the policies of the Supreme Command."

Ministry to Supervise Diplomats

As regards the local governmental structure on the spot, all the embassies and other offices existing within the Sphere of Greater East Asia are to be amalgamated into local administrative organs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. This will doubtless lead to epoch-making renovations. It will mean that the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will hold the power to inquire into the ranks of the personnel of the provincial organs and the power to guide and supervise their various affairs in the same manner that the guidance and supervision of the diplomatic affairs will be in the hands of the Foreign Ministry. Those diplomats below the rank of ambassadors will no longer be under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office, but together with the other officials they will all fall under the supervision of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. Therefore, since the personnel of these spot government organs is to be appointed from among the Ministry, military, and civil officials, the recently established Ministry will be able to achieve close connections with various other Ministries, military authorities, and the general public. These new organs will hence be similar in nature to the existing liaison department of the China Affairs Board which was recently amalgamated into the Greater East Asiatic Ministry.

Thus the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs manifests the brisk progressive political activities of the Tojo Cabinet.

JAPANESE-PHILIPPINE RELATIONS TIGHTENED SINCE WAR OUTBREAK

Measures to Make Islands Worthy Member of Sphere Adopted by Military Administration

(From the Toyo Keizai)

Soon after the fall of Manila on January 2, 1942, the commander of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippine area issued an order for the establishment of a military administration in the occupied territories, completely denying the sovereignty of the United States. Since then the Filipinos have been enthusiastically cooperating very closely with the Japanese in an attempt to set up a new Philippines for the Filipinos as a component part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

On January 23, 1942, the Imperial Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippine Islands ordered Jorge B. Vargas to form a new administration in the territories occupied by the Japanese troops. And on January 26 a new central administrative organ, with the following personnel was set up.

Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of Administration
Denigio S. Aquino, Secretary of Department of Interior
Jose P. Laurel, Secretary of Justice
Rafael L. Alunan, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce
Claro M. Recto, Secretary of Education and Welfare
Quintin Paredes, Secretary of Public Works and Communication
Jose Yuko, President of the Supreme Court
Teofilo Sison, Chief of Account Bureau
Serafin Maragut, Chief Secretary

Chosen From Leaders

These secretaries have all been chosen from among the leaders in political and financial circles of the Philippine Islands and represent such states as Visayas, Negros, Batangas, Tarlac and Abura. This administration has contributed much to the restoration of peace and order. In his radio talk delivered through the broadcasting station in Manila on February 9, Denigio S. Aquino, Secretary of Department of Interior, stressed the firm determination of the Filipinos to establish a new Philippines, with warm support from the Imperial Japanese fighting services.

He said: "We have now to root out the evil once and for all by closely cooperating with the Japanese Military Administration. The Japanese troops have given us a golden opportunity. It is not my personal gain but the happiness and peace of my entire nation that I earnestly desire. In these difficult times everyone of us must do our best and try to bring about the welfare of the citizens. And the only way to obtain this objective lies in the construction of Asia for the Asiatics under the guidance of Japan."

In this way the Philippines has shown its willingness to cooperate with Japan. The Imperial Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippine region issued, on February 24, 1942, an ordinance restricting dividend and interest on principal to be paid to the enemy nationals.

Contents of Ordinance

The ordinance provided that business firms, banks and other corporations paying dividend, surplus profit, interest on principal or on debentures and bonds to enemy nationals must henceforth deposit all of such money either in the Bank of Taiwan or the Yokohama Specie Bank in the name of a representative. When corporations are dissolved the same step shall be taken in regard to the disposal of the remaining money and properties.

The following twenty-three countries were designated as the enemies in the said ordinance: the United States, England, Holland, Dominion of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the refugee government of Poland in London, the Union of South Africa, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Haiti, Cuba, Costa Rica, Dominica, Panama, Mexico, the refugee government of Czechoslovakia in London, the De Gaullist regime, Iran, and the Chungking regime.

While driving out the financial influence of the enemy nationals from the Philippines in this way, various other measures have been executed in order to strengthen the Japan-Philippine inter-economic and financial relations. One of the measures is the issuance of an order concerning the private rights of the subject of the Japanese Empire living in the Philippine Islands which was issued on March 14, 1942 by the Japanese Military Administration.

Gist of Order

The gist of this order reads:

Article 1. The subject of the Japanese Empire shall be exempt from prohibition or restriction imposed upon foreigners in regard to their private rights under the old law of the Philippines hitherto in effect.

Article 2. Any part of the old law of the Philippines hitherto in effect which contradicts with this promulgation shall be null and void.

Article 3. This ordinance shall also be applied to the pending cases and is retroactive to the date of December 8, 1941.

By Article 1 the Japanese have come to enjoy the private rights as those hitherto enjoyed by the citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the United States under the old law of the Philippines. Article 2 was inserted due to a technical necessity of having future orders and laws issued by the Philippine administration containing the word "foreigners" to mean "the foreigners excluding the subjects of the Japanese Empire."

The effect this order of the Japanese Military Administration will have upon the future development of relations between Japan and the Philippines will be exceedingly great. Thanks to the issue of this order the Japanese pioneers, who amidst innumerable hardships and oppressions have worked hard in cultivating the undeveloped lands of the Philippines throughout the forty odd years since the first landing of the Japanese immigrants in 1898, have at last come to enjoy real freedom and to contribute to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Of all the traditional anti-Japanese policies taken by the United States the most typical one is that concerning the lease of land. To cite but a few examples, the United States instigated the Filipinos to change their land law in 1919 and again in 1921, thereby cancelling the right to sell and buy land in the Philippines freely without any restraint. The result was that lands could be owned in the Philippines only by the Americans and the Filipinos and corporations whose shares of more than sixty per cent in amount were held by the Americans or the Filipinos. Not being satisfied with this step they went further to suppress the cultivation of land by the Japanese by drafting and passing a bill, denying the right of transferring or mortgaging land.

Number of Cases Increase

By December 31, 1935, the number of cases cancelled was 202 in all, the Japanese involved in them numbered 3,000, their areas extended over 6,930 square hectometers and their investment amounted to ¥14,000,000.

Now, however, these wrongs have been righted and the normal relations between Japan and the Philippines have at last been restored.

Rigid qualifications required in order to engage in mining, fishery and lumbering and in the management of such businesses as electricity, gas, water-works, water-service, coastal trade and to sell merchandise to the government authorities and to become attorneys, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, accountants, auditors, engineers and technicians, sailors and airplane pilots were abolished. The old Philippine national policy of restricting the immigration of Japanese put into force in January, 1941, was also repealed.

In this way, as one member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Philippines is very closely cooperating with Japan in its construction work. Recently Claro M. Recto, the new secretary of education and welfare, undertook to reform the education of the Filipinos, putting great emphasis on Oriental morality, doing away with the individualistic and liberalistic educational policy of the Americans. That he is doing his very best in informing his countrymen of the significance of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will undoubtedly contribute a great deal to the betterment of relations between Japan and the Philippines and to the healthy growth of the newly re-born Philippines.